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OTTAWA, JUNE 11, 1949

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COVER SUBJECT—Fish room in the cold storage warehouse of the National Harbours Board, in Montreal, which has a capacity of nearly 3,000,000 cubic feet. Revenue derived last year from the operation of these facilities amounted to \$406,700, which indicates to some extent the service rendered to shippers. Barrels of herring from Newfoundland are being rolled over an improvised track to facilitate loading to hand trucks.

National Film Board Photo.

Price 10 cents

Canadian Importers Buying Goods From Japan at Regular Intervals

Fairly sizeable quantities of manufactures purchased by Canadian businessmen visiting this country since beginning of year—Export trade now handled largely by private trading firms—Situation becoming increasingly difficult to sell any types of Canadian commodities to Japan.

By J. C. Britton, Commercial Representative for Canada

TOKYO, April 14, 1949.—Canadian importers have been placing orders for Japanese products at regular intervals, and several Canadian businessmen have visited this country since the beginning of the year to purchase fairly sizeable quantities of Japanese manufactures. This business has been handled by private trading firms, either Japanese manufacturers or their export agents. Shippers in this country are required to obtain an export permit from the Japanese Board of Trade before shipments can be released. Under existing procedure, it is necessary to provide written authority to an individual or firm in Japan to act as agent on export transactions. Satisfactory proof of agency appointments must be presented by the agents to the Japanese Board of Trade. While a contract may be negotiated in advance, a letter of credit in United States dollars on export shipments to Canada must be established before export approval is granted.

While it is a relatively simple matter for Canadian firms to purchase Japanese products, it is becoming increasingly difficult for Canadian exporters to sell any types of commodities to Japan. There is admittedly no discrimination against Canadian goods on the part of the occupation authorities, but the basis on which occupied Japan's import trade is being conducted militates against the sale of any substantial quantities of Canadian products. Officials of the Supreme Commander of the Allied Powers (SCAP) have entered into a series of bilateral trade and financial arrangements or agreements on behalf of occupied Japan, under which raw materials are exchanged for manufactured Japanese products. The countries with which agreements of one type or other have been concluded, or are under consideration, include China, Siam, the French Union, the Netherlands, Indonesia, the sterling area, viz: Great Britain, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, India, Pakistan, Burma and the British Colonies; Belgium, Korea, Occupied Germany, Sweden, Uruguay, Egypt and Mexico. It is probable that the list will be enlarged as opportunities occur. The agreements are in effect barter deals designed to achieve a balance in Japan's foreign trading, and to procure the maximum amount of raw materials and foodstuffs for Japan without the expenditure of dollars. They also ensure a market for substantial quantities of Japanese manufactured products. The agreements vary somewhat, depending on the particular countries with which they are concluded, but they all set forth the methods of trading and financing to be employed, and contain lists of the products to be exchanged.

Canada Was Important Prewar Supplier of Raw Materials

Canada was, prior to the war, an important source of supply of aluminum, asbestos, nickel, lead, zinc, copper, wheat, rayon pulp, kraft pulp, sulphite pulp and lumber. These products are now forthcoming from

countries with barter agreements or from the United States. If commodities needed for Japan are in surplus supply in the United States, they are, price and quality being equal, purchased from that source. Foodstuffs of North American origin, other than those for relief purposes, are not being imported for consumption by Japanese civilians. This policy rules out such Canadian lines as dried herring, dried salmon, flour, packing-house products and other foodstuffs and feeding stuffs formerly supplied from Canada. Canada previously shipped a miscellaneous range of manufactured products to Japan, but the importation of manufactures is not approved at the present time.

The policy covering imports into Japan is flexible and varies according to exigencies which may arise, but in general it follows the rigid pattern outlined. Imports from Canada in 1948 were valued at approximately U.S.\$4,000,000, and Japan's exports to Canada at U.S.\$2,000,000. Since SCAP officials are insisting on balanced trading between countries, it seems probable that purchases from Canada in 1949 will be limited to the dollar value of Canadian purchases of Japanese manufactured goods. On this basis, the total volume of Canadian exports to this country in the present year will be limited. There have not been any worthwhile orders for Canadian raw materials placed in Canada since the beginning of the year.

Export Trade Now Largely Handled by Private Firms

Since the Japanese economy is being geared to develop and expand the present level of export trade, restrictions applying to exports have been gradually relaxed, and this trade is now largely in the hands of private commercial firms. This policy has not been extended to Japan's import trade, which is still rigidly controlled by the occupation authorities. It is probable that Japan's import trade will, as conditions warrant, be turned over by easy stages to the Japanese Government and private traders and handled in the same manner as export trade is being conducted now. A recent memorandum, dated April 25, from the Acting Chief Foreign Trade and Commerce Division of the Economic and Scientific Section of SCAP to private trade representatives on import procedures states specifically that Japanese Board of Trade officials will participate with Foreign Trade and Commerce Division Commodity Officers in negotiations leading to the procurement of imports.

The directive emphasizes that neither Japanese Board of Trade nor Foreign Trade and Commerce Division officials have the authority to make commitments for the purchase of goods other than by formal contract approved and validated under the usual procedures. It is furthermore laid down in the directive that, when private imports are permitted, Japanese private importers will be unable to make commitments which are binding, since funds can be made available only on the basis of formal contracts approved and validated by the appropriate government officials. Since the final approval for the allocation of funds in payment for imports rests with the occupation authorities, the import procedure has not been appreciably altered by the recent directive. It is, however, now clearly laid down that Japanese Board of Trade officials will take part in negotiations for the purchase of imports. Previously they acted in a consultative capacity.

Many Large Prewar Corporations No Longer Operating

Many of the large internationally known prewar Japanese commercial and industrial corporations have been purged and are no longer operating. They have been replaced by innumerable small firms that have come into existence since the end of the war. Some of the new firms have competent

staffs and are fairly well equipped to handle foreign trade transactions. There are, however, many new small Japanese trading organizations with only limited capital and very little experience in foreign trade. The better-class trading firms are rapidly gaining prominence, but like most Japanese trading firms they are handicapped by lack of capital. Several of the foreign firms which had offices in Japan before the war have opened branches in the country. These firms have high reputations, adequate finances and excellent staffs, and are in a position to handle inquiries for Japanese goods.

Canadian firms placing orders for sundry Japanese manufactured lines are advised to obtain and carefully examine samples before purchasing. It is also recommended that purchases should be directed to reliable shippers who can be counted on to supply goods according to sample and guarantee reasonable delivery. This precaution should be exercised on all Japanese purchases, but it is particularly applicable to sundry items. SCAP industrial officials are providing expert advice and guidance to Japanese manufacturers in the textile, chemical, iron and steel and machinery fields. It is obviously very difficult to supervise the manufacture of the wide variety of sundry lines produced in a large number of plants, and in some cases the quality of these lines is not always uniform. The occupation authorities are also keeping a close check on Japanese export prices to ensure that they conform, as far as possible, to world prices, having regard to the quality of the goods produced. This is being done in an effort to prevent the former practice of dumping Japanese goods on foreign markets.

Private Barter Transactions Possible

It is possible for individual export firms to carry on private barter transactions with the approval of SCAP's Foreign Trade and Commerce Division. The dollar proceeds from sales of raw materials to occupied Japan in these transactions are held in escrow in a bank in Japan and the accounts reduced as purchases of Japanese products take place and the entire proceeds are expended. The seller who has arranged the private barter deal must finance both the shipment of the goods to Japan and sell the Japanese products accepted in payment. The Japanese products to be exchanged in escrow transactions are usually designated by the occupation authorities. It is a costly and rather involved method of doing business, and presumably would only be undertaken under special circumstances.

There is a limited market in Japan at the moment for a fairly wide range of products of the type handled by large provision and department stores. Since foreign businessmen resident in Japan are not permitted to purchase from Japanese sources or military establishments, civilian stores have been set up in Tokyo and the other principal cities to supply their needs. The stocks of these civilian stores are fairly complete, and include foodstuffs, wearing apparel, alcoholic beverages, meats and other packing-house products, medicines and drugs and sundry items. Several Canadian lines are now carried by civilian stores.

Civilian and officers' clubs also buy small quantities of Canadian lines to supplement those imported from the United States. The total Canadian purchases by the civilian stores and clubs and officers' clubs is small.

Canadians as Consumers

Illustrated brochure, prepared for distribution at the British Industries Fair, in 1949, is obtainable for 25 cents a copy from the King's Printer, Government Printing Bureau, Ottawa.

Australian Employment Conditions Most Satisfactory Last Year

Only 964 men and 84 women in receipt of employment benefit payments—Labour unrest prevalent—Prices increased more rapidly than wages—Price controls greatly relaxed—War-time controls extended—Immigration contributed to population increase—Housing shortage acute.

By M. R. M. Dale, Assistant Commercial Secretary for Canada

(Editor's Note—This is the fifth in a series of articles on economic conditions in Australia in 1948, prepared for *Foreign Trade*. One pound equals \$3.2240 Canadian.)

SYDNEY, March 2, 1949.—Conditions of over-employment still prevail in Australia, with a record number of 113,300 jobs, 22,400 more than in November last year, available through the Commonwealth Employment Service at the end of November. At that time only 964 men and 84 women throughout the Commonwealth were receiving Commonwealth Employment Benefit payments.

Workers in both government and private employment in Australia have increased by 1.5 per cent during the last six months. Latest statistics indicate that public servants now constitute 24.7 per cent of the total working population. According to October figures, total personnel employed is 2,395,200, of which 654,400 are females. The number of public servants, including railway and telephone employees, have increased by 8,900 to 593,500 since April last year, and persons in private employ increased by 27,800 to 1,801,700 in the same period. The foregoing figures exclude workers in rural industry, defence and domestic service.

Strikes and threats of strikes were prevalent during the latter part of 1948. A demarkation dispute between the Australian Workers' Union and the Miners' Federation on work at the Kemeira tunnel was the most serious. The strike cost the miners £266,700 in wages, the country £1,175,000 in national income, and 115,000 factory workers £200,000 (one day's pay). The communist elements in the Miners' Federation exploited the strike, but met with unexpected government resistance, and agreement was reached to recognize existing channels of arbitration.

During the month of November, gas company employees in Melbourne went out on strike, due to the disputed dismissal of a labour union official. The strike resulted in political repercussions, and a one-day sympathy strike of all transport unions, which threatened to completely isolate Victoria from the rest of the Commonwealth, was staged. A compromise settlement ended the immediate difficulties but resulted in continued friction among both the Trades Hall Council and Victorian politicians.

Several Minor Strikes in Victoria

Victoria has been the scene of industrial unrest in other branches. In the last quarter of 1948, production completely stopped for two months in the principal Australian match factory, due to a wage dispute.

The meat export trade of the state was crippled for a period of seven weeks when the export slaughtermen of the Meat Packing Union refused to abide by a decision handed down by a conciliation commissioner.

A dispute between bread carters and bread bakers cut off Melbourne's bread supplies for a period of ten days.

The new award for the steel industry granted increases ranging from 2s. to 27s. per week. Interesting features of the award included provision that:

1. Employees must transfer from day work to shift work as required.
2. Employees must work reasonable overtime if necessary.
3. All employees other than seven-day shift workers will receive

double time for Sunday and holiday work.

Spokesmen for the union concerned stated that the award was a most unsatisfactory settlement of their claims.

Cost of Living and Wages Higher

Cost of living, as indicated by the index of retail prices, in Sydney at the end of 1948 was 45·7 per cent higher than at the end of September, 1939. Rises for other capitals over the same period were: Brisbane, 49·1 per cent; Hobart, 48·5; Adelaide, 47·0; Melbourne, 46·5; Perth, 45·6 per cent.

In Sydney, higher clothing prices accounted for 23·4 per cent and food for 15·3 per cent of the increase. Since September, 1939, prices of food in Sydney have risen by 42·6 per cent, rent by 0·8 per cent, clothing by 117·7 per cent and miscellaneous items by 36·2 per cent.

As from November, the basic wage rate was increased in all states by 2s. to 4s. per week, representing an increase in the total wages paid of approximately £10,000,000 a year. Increases in the basic wage are automatically determined by reference to the official cost-of-living index and represent an attempt to stabilize the purchasing power of a wage previously fixed by the Arbitration Court so as not to interfere in any way with the nature of the award. Therefore, movements in the national price structure are fairly apparent from an examination of the basic wage movements. During the war the basic wage was static, but since its end the increases have been rapid. During 1946, automatic adjustments raised the wage from 96s. to 98s., to which was added another 7s. as the result of a special provision by the Arbitration Court. In 1947, an advance of 4s. brought the basic wage to 109s. In the first half of 1948, 5s. was added, a further 2s. was added in August, and the November increase brought the rate to 119s., or an overall advance in less than three years of £1 3s. on £4 16s., or 25 per cent.

Prices Increased More Rapidly than Wages

It is significant, however, that prices have increased at a more rapid rate than wages. From 1936 to 1948, the basic wage increased by over 71 per cent, whereas prices of thirty-five representative grocery items have increased by 119 per cent over the same period.

During December a Bill was introduced in the Senate to give the Commonwealth Arbitration Court power to fix a basic rate of pay for adult females. The Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act, now in force, provided that the Court could alter the minimum rate of pay for adult females in an industry only if their awards already provided for a basic wage. It had no power to fix a general basic wage for women in industry.

Commonwealth price controls were lifted in September on approximately 30,000 commodities. Since that time the state governments have endeavoured effectively to control prices of essential commodities; nevertheless the price of almost every commodity has risen from 15 per cent to 100 per cent, and the situation is considered extremely serious.



Australia—Street scene in Adelaide.

Although Sydney merchants reported less “mob buying” than last year, Christmas spending in Australia reached an all-time record. The Commonwealth bank-note issue totalled £16·5 million between December 8 and Christmas Eve and brought the total note circulation to more than £216·5 million. The previous highest figure was £208·5 million in 1946.

Wartime Controls Extended

In September, 1948, the Federal Cabinet decided to continue the Defence (Transitional Provisions) Act until December 31, 1949. This decision, however, does not mean that the government will continue all present controls under the Act. It was stated that the Commonwealth government would drop controls as they became unnecessary. Major sections of the economic control retained by the first transitional Act, in 1946, had already been dropped altogether or transferred in a modified form to state administration. The Act continues to give the government a wide range of controls, the chief remaining sets of regulations falling into the following groups:

1. *Territories.*—As the states had recently taken over prices, economic organization, and landlord and tenant regulations, the Commonwealth retained these only as far as they applied to Commonwealth territory. The Bill also provided that, incidental to the continuance of land sales control by the states, the Commonwealth would continue to assess land tax on pegged values, although amendment of that provision might be necessary if the states lifted control.

2. *Interest and Wages.*—Although the wage-pegging provisions had been considerably relaxed, it was considered necessary to continue the regulations controlling wages and interest rates in the interest of economic stability.

3. *Rationing*.—Butter rationing and restrictions on the use of cream had been retained to assist Britain. Tea rationing was being retained because the Commonwealth was continuing to subsidize imports to keep down living costs. Petrol rationing was required to conserve dollars.

4. *Scarce Materials*.—Some regulations were being retained to ensure that essential goods which were scarce went to users of the highest priority, from the viewpoint of national welfare. These included tinplate, cordage, and fibre and jute goods. In other cases, it was necessary to ensure that materials available in Australia and subject to price control were distributed locally and not exported solely to secure the benefit of higher prices abroad.

5. *Capital Issues*.—The purpose of this control was to prevent the use of labour, equipment, and raw materials for speculative or less essential purposes. The control had been relaxed considerably since the end of the war, but it continued to find much support in business circles and among the public.

6. *Armed Forces*.—This group of regulations included such items as internment camps, naval charter rates, prisoners of war and women's services. The armed services still require the powers conferred by the regulations for their administration. Preparation of legislation to give permanent effect to many of the regulations was well advanced.

7. *Marketing*.—This group included the regulations covering apple and pear acquisition, the Australian Barley Board, the hide and leather industry, rabbitskins, and wheat acquisition.

8. *Working Conditions*.—The four items in this group were coal-mining industry employment, female minimum rates, industrial peace, and maritime industry regulations.

9. *Miscellaneous*.—The regulations dealing with shipping co-ordination, medical benefits for seamen, and external territories would be continued pending the introduction of permanent legislation early in 1949.

Immigration Contributed to Population Increase

According to estimates, the population of Australia increased from 7,579,358 on June 30, 1947, to 7,710,229 on June 30, 1948, of which 3,866,123 were males.

The number of immigrants who arrived in Australia during the year ended June, 1948, was 29,365. The natural increase in the population was 101,506. The Australian Government anticipates 136,000 immigrants in 1948-49, one-half of whom are expected to be British. The Immigration Act was amended to provide for, under special circumstances, the relaxing of terms of immigrants' contracts.

There has been some easing of the severe restrictions on immigrants from Germany and Austria. Formerly the position was that Australia would allow landing permits to Austrian and German nationals who were the wives, or unmarried daughters; or unmarried non-adult sons of Australian residents.

Under the amended regulations, Australian residents able to accommodate and accept responsibility for newcomers could nominate Austrians skilled in an undermanned trade or profession, or suitable for employment in a labour-starved industry. These migrants would receive landing permits for a test period of two years. Australians could still nominate only German relatives. The classes of relatives, however, has been extended, and now include:

1. Parents in good health if the nominator guaranteed maintenance and accommodation.

2. Adult sons, and, if married, wives and children; married daughters and husbands and children; sisters; single female cousins; husbands of Australian-born women and other near relatives the Minister might approve on compassionate grounds.

These relatives must be in good health, be accommodated by the nominator who assumes responsibility, be skilled in an undermanned trade or profession, or be suitable for a labour-starved industry. They would receive landing permits for a test period of two years.

Housing Shortage Still Acute

The housing position is still acute, and the number of dwellings available is far below present requirements. Building costs reached peak levels during 1948, and it is estimated that the cost of building in Sydney exceeds 130 per cent of 1939 costs.

The project to import prefabricated houses from Finland has been rejected because of what was considered to be excessive cost of transportation and construction and the installation of Australian fittings. These costs were stated to have exceeded the landed cost of the house itself.

The Federal Minister for Housing stated that the Government would admit building materials from Britain free of duty, provided local supplies were inadequate and the landed cost was not lower than the Australian price.

National Health Scheme Proposed

Under the government's proposed medical plan, secrecy between patient and doctor will be discouraged. The government proposes to pay half the medical costs but will insist that the patient's medical history be open to inspection by officers of the Federal Health Department. In order to obtain payment for their services, doctors will be required to provide complete records of treatment to the federal department. A strict check is also to be made to ascertain that patients actually receive the treatment indicated. Provision will also be made for specialist's treatment.

It is proposed to establish national health centres in various areas, staffed by government doctors, with the object of displacing private doctors in these areas. It is not the intention, at present, to take over hospitals and, as a matter of fact, the Federal Government could not do so unless the states were willing to surrender their powers.

Doctors must apply to enter the scheme and must agree not to accept patients on an entirely private basis. The government will pay only 50 per cent of the medical expenses of a patient being attended by a practitioner registered under the scheme.

The British Medical Association is opposing the plan and is not prepared to co-operate. Doctors, generally, are not in favour of "departmental control" of their profession and object to any interference with the "right of private arrangements with patients".

The government proposes to conduct a publicity campaign to popularize its National Health Scheme. Labour members believe that the scheme will get public support because of its financial benefits. They contend, also, that many doctors would welcome half payment of their fees by the government because of the prevalence of bad debts among their accounts.

War and Service Pensions to be Increased

Bills were introduced into the Federal House increasing war and service pensions and other forms of social service payments. A pension payable to the wife of a man incapacitated would be increased from 22s. to 24s.

a week. Widows' pensions were also increased by 5s. per week. Increases in child endowment, old age and invalid pensions were also provided for.

A bill was introduced to increase compensation rates payable to Commonwealth employees injured while working. The bill also liberalizes rights to compensation and extends the Act to cover members of the peacetime defence forces. The following increases are proposed: (a) In case of death, dependents will receive a fixed amount of £1,000 instead of the present amount of up to £800, and an additional £50, instead of £25, will be paid for each dependent child; (b) an employee who is incapacitated will receive a fixed amount of £4 a week instead of the present £3 or less.

To remedy a present injustice, any employee retired through injury would receive his full superannuation pension, and, in addition, compensation rights in a lump-sum payment not to exceed £1,000.

Port of London Has Been Restored

Most of the tremendous damage inflicted on the Port of London during the war has now been repaired. Forty-four miles of quays have been cleared, the docks restored to working order, countless warehouses and sheds entirely rebuilt. Seven and one-half million tons of shipping during the last year brought the freight of this port almost up to the 1939 level. One hundred ships a day are now using the port.—(*United Kingdom News*)

United States Exports of Most Chemicals Lower in 1948

Washington, D.C., May 23, 1949.—Chemical exports from the United States during the past year had a value of \$858,000,000, while imports were valued at \$276,000,000, according to information released by the Department of Commerce.

Fertilizer exports, because of large shipments to Korea and Japan, were 117 per cent above the 1947 figure. Medicinal and pharmaceutical preparations, chemical specialties and sulphur also were exported in greater quantities than in 1947. Exports of practically all other commodity groups, however, dropped in 1948. Major decreases occurred in soap and toilet preparations and naval stores. Smaller losses were sustained in the coal-tar products and industrial chemical groups. The principal export items were sulphur, carbon black and caustic soda. These items accounted for 9 per cent of total exports of chemicals. Sulphur and caustic soda are both used extensively as raw materials in the manufacture of other chemicals. Carbon black is used chiefly in the production of rubber.

Europe was the best market in 1948 for United States chemicals, buying 27 per cent of the total. North America was a close second, with Asia third, South America fourth, Africa fifth, and Oceania sixth.

Chief increases in United States chemical imports during 1948 over those of 1947 were in coal-tar products and fertilizers. Major decreases occurred in the field of vegetable oils and waxes and industrial chemicals.

Canada was the leading supplier of chemicals to the United States last year, with 16 per cent of the total import volume. Argentina was second, although imports from that country were 46 per cent less than in 1947. Other important suppliers were China and Brazil, for vegetable oils and waxes; India and Mexico, for natural gums, resins and balsams; Chile, for fertilizers; the United Kingdom, for coal-tar products; and Cuba, for alcohol.

Foreign Businessmen Experience Difficulty In Gaining Entry to North China Region

Only those formerly located in Tientsin eligible for re-entry—Contracts and agreements require ratification by Foreign Trade Control Bureau—Services in operation between Hong Kong and Tientsin.

HONG KONG, May 27, 1949.—(FTS)—Chinese businessmen are permitted to enter Tientsin without undue difficulty, but only foreigners who can satisfy the authorities in Tientsin that they were engaged in business there prior to the installation of a new regime are eligible for re-entry. Furthermore, a visitor to Tientsin must obtain two guarantors in that city. Difficulty in transacting business has been caused by the absence of any fixed rate of exchange for the "people's dollar".

The barter trade between Hong Kong and Tientsin is improving. Cargoes were formerly sent to the communist area of North China with little knowledge of what goods would be returned. Merchants in Hong Kong are now in a position to find out what items are required in Tientsin and what may be offered in trade.

Contracts and agreements between Chinese merchants and foreign commercial organizations must be ratified by the North China Foreign Trade Control Bureau before they become operative. Moreover, Chinese merchants may only enter into negotiations with foreign commercial establishments after one of the parties has sought approval of the bureau.

The control bureau reserves the right to specify that the state-operated Foreign Trade Company should purchase a particular shipment, in which case the importer will be provided with a fixed margin of profit. An exporter in Tientsin is required to import goods of the same value as his exports, and the control bureau may insist on the type of goods to be imported.

Two passenger and freight services, and one freight service are now operating between Hong Kong and Tientsin.

China—Canadian flour being carried through the suburbs of Tientsin.



Israel Prepares for Influx of Large Number of Settlers

Plans entail expenditure of \$100 million for housing, irrigation and agricultural development—Prospects for trade with Canada limited by reason of country's dependence for funds on the United States—Regime of austerity introduced—Trade and exchange controls impartial.

TEL AVIV, May 17, 1949.—(FTS)—Israel, which was admitted to membership in the United Nations on May 12, 1949, is busily engaged on plans for the development of the somewhat meagre natural resources of this territory, in an effort to support a steadily increasing Jewish population, which is presently estimated at 750,000. It is expected that this figure will be doubled by the end of 1952.

It is maintained by Israeli authorities that 20 per cent of the population should be settled on the land, and plans are being made to establish 650 new settlements at an overall cost of \$100,000,000, including the provision of housing, irrigation and other agricultural developments.

Prospects for Canadian trade with Israel are presently limited, as the new state's principal source of United States dollar exchange is the loan made by that country, the terms of which stipulate that it must be spent in the United States. A limited amount of dollar exchange is made available from Israel's exports and from other sources, including donations from the United States. It has not been difficult to obtain import permits for essentials obtainable in Canada. No application for the importation of farm machinery has been refused, for example. Since the end of the mandate, Canadian trade with Israel has been largely financed by the donations of Jewish organizations in Canada, and has consisted of relief goods, such as foodstuffs.

When this source of dollar exchange is exhausted, there will be no funds available for transfer to Canada, unless a substantial increase should develop in imports of Israeli merchandise, such as citrus products, polished diamonds, potash and wines. Loans from private sources in Canada or the United States would also assist in the stimulation of trade.

Regime of Austerity Introduced

A regime of austerity has been introduced, including rationing of many commodities and the imposition of strict penalties on those who evade the regulations. Customs duties and taxes have been designed primarily for the encouragement of private investment, and the foreign trade policy provides for the development of local industry. Income tax will be introduced at progressive rates, so as to ensure fair distribution of the tax burden. The foreign exchange resources of the new state include the following:

1. \$100 million loan of United States Export/Import Bank.
2. Donations from Jewish organizations abroad.
3. Sterling balances remaining from liquidation of the mandated territory, a portion of which accrues to Israel.
4. Proceeds of current exports.

All this is, of course, of immediate assistance for the initiation of the large-scale immigration and development policy. It has been estimated, however, by those in authority, that the carrying out of the full plan will

require expenditure of from \$300 million to \$400 million per year, and it is hoped to obtain this sum annually from foreign capital investments, contributions of world Jewry, as well as from local savings. Three internal loans have already been floated:

1. War Loan (10 years, £7½ million).
2. Financial Institutions Loan (5 years, £3 million).
3. Popular Lottery Loan (20 years, £3 million).

As to the third loan, a special committee is making assessments, and all wealthy individuals and firms are being told what they ought to subscribe.

Control Regulations Are Impartial

The control of foreign exchange, imports and exports is strict and impartial. It is designed to protect the national economy and to encourage home industry. Import permits are granted only for essential commodities, and a letter of credit in foreign exchange is a requirement, i.e., the import permit is not valid until the letter of credit is established. At the present time, merchants in Israel are complaining that they cannot obtain import permits for any commodities which are produced within the state. Officials declare that their policy is to allow imports of home-produced essential commodities where local production is not sufficient to meet total requirements. However, it seems probable that at present, since there has not been time to determine which industries are and which are not meeting the total requirements of the country, the officials are protecting the interests of local industry.

Some important essentials of the new state of Israel are: agricultural machinery, wheat, poultry, eggs, meat, canned fish, motor vehicles (trucks and buses), railway equipment, pharmaceuticals, fertilizer, timber, and box shooks. It is noteworthy that flour is a prohibited import, as it is intended to rely on the production of local flour mills.

Dual Exchange Rates for United States Dollar

The Finance Ministry has initiated a dual system of exchange rates in so far as the United States dollar is concerned. For imports, investments and incoming remittances, the rate is fixed at \$3.02 to the £, whereas for exports from the country the rate is fixed at \$4.02. As the £ is linked to sterling (although Israel is not in the sterling area), and as financial negotiations are about to take place between the new country and the United Kingdom, it remains to be seen whether this dual system of exchange rates will be maintained after the negotiations with the United Kingdom.

The new state is undoubtedly suffering a considerable degree of inflation. The cost-of-living index had increased by the end of last year to 363 as compared with 273 the year before (1939=100). The index is still rising. The degree of inflation is rather strikingly indicated by the fact that oil-refinery workers are demanding wages of £100 per month, and the most ordinary men's shoes are priced at £7.

Many Visitors Attended Rand Show

Johannesburg, April 27, 1949.—(FTS)—Attendance at the Rand Show, the largest agricultural and industrial exhibition in South Africa, amounted to 442,633 for the nine days. Australia, Czechoslovakia and the Netherlands were represented at the trade fair.

Canada Achieving Importance As Supplier to Belgian Congo

Dominion ranked fourteenth in 1948 as both source of supply and as a market for that colony's products—Belgium, the United Kingdom and the United States are most important suppliers, accounting for 77 per cent of total imports—Imports of Canadian flour seven times greater than in 1947.

By L. H. Ausman, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner

(Editor's Note—Mr. Ausman is returning home, and will make a tour of Canada in the near future.)

LEOPOLDSTVILLE, April 2, 1949.—Canada rose to fourteenth position last year as a source of supply for the Belgian Congo, and was also fourteenth on the list of countries to which products of this colony were exported during the same period. It was natural that Belgium should be the principal supplier of merchandise, though the trade statistics indicate that the United States was a close second. Actually, 1948 was the first year since the war in which imports from the mother country exceeded those from the United States. This was due largely to an increase in the importation of machinery and heavy industrial and electrical equipment. It should be noted, however, that Belgium is shown as the country of origin for some commodities of foreign origin that were transhipped in Belgian ports.

Imports into the Belgian Congo and Ruanda-Urundi last year totalled 756,253 metric tons, valued at 8,383 million francs, compared with 563,133 metric tons in 1947 and 465,863 metric tons in 1946, valued respectively at 6,069 million francs and 3,262 million francs. Belgium, the United States and Great Britain accounted for 77 per cent of the total imports.

Belgian Congo Imports, by Countries

1948—	Francs
Belgium	3,068,472,318
United States	2,586,091,057
United Kingdom	852,851,175
South Africa	377,175,334
India	146,578,758
Netherlands	146,426,407
Angola	123,821,786
Switzerland	123,150,353
Luxemburg	103,159,889
France	94,644,671
Kenya and Uganda	66,766,160
Japan	58,671,517
Portugal	58,219,786
CANADA	51,278,512

Belgian Congo Exports, by Countries

1948—	Francs
Belgium	5,466,849,818
South Africa	1,279,702,796
United Kingdom	1,189,888,405
Angola	1,174,037,312
United States	773,766,751
Italy	182,857,874
Sweden	157,696,432
France	99,136,134
French Equatorial Africa	62,007,495
Southern Rhodesia	42,686,813
Kenya and Uganda	32,557,019
Northern Rhodesia	32,509,531
Sudan	28,639,300
CANADA	22,118,116



Belgian Congo—Canadian cargo being unloaded at Matadi, at the mouth of the Congo.

Canada's position is even more satisfactory than the foregoing figures show. Due to the statistical method used in the Belgian Congo, many Canadian shipments routed through the port of New York are credited to the United States. Canadian statistical values, converted to francs (98,604,000), would place Canada in tenth position, following Luxemburg.

Total exports from the Belgian Congo in 1948 amounted to 837,220 metric tons value at 10,817,466,000 francs. The volume compares with 781,598 tons in 1947 and 708,833 tons in 1946. The values are not comparable with those for previous years because, during the second half of 1947 and in 1948, the basis of value for duty purposes was altered to indicate more accurately the export position.* The actual figures for 1947 and 1946 were 8,097,759,000 francs and 6,025,641,000 francs respectively. However, an estimate of the 1947 export figures, based on the new values, shows a total of 10,492,649,000 francs.

The fourteen countries listed above took more than 97 per cent of the Congo exports in 1948, while the first five countries accounted for 91 per cent. Belgium is by far the most important purchaser of Congo products, but many of these are for processing or re-export to other countries.

* At the time of exportation, the sale prices of the majority of colonial products are unknown to the exporter. Many of them, such as metal shipped via Beira or Lobito, are not sold when they leave the Congo. However, in order to apply the export duty, the government sets a statutory export value based on world-market prices. It is the method of computing the export value that has been altered.

In order to obtain a clear picture of the export position, it is necessary to make certain adjustments in the published statistics. Exports leaving the Congo via ports in neighbouring countries, such as Angola, Mozambique, Tanganyika, Kenya, etc., are recorded as exports to the countries through which they pass. For example, the following goods shipped through the ports of Lobito and Beira have been credited to Angola and South Africa respectively:

	Via Lobito	Via Beira
	Francs	
Belgium	968,985,000	360,843,000
United Kingdom	10,229,000	304,934,000
United States	190,330,000	20,074,000
Other countries	12,065,000	169,084,000
Total	1,181,519,000	854,935,000

This means, in effect, that the three principal purchasers of Belgian Congo products were as follows: Belgium, 6,796,588,000 francs; United Kingdom, 1,505,051,000 francs; United States, 984,170,000 francs.

It is estimated that the figure for South Africa will thus be reduced to about 430,000,000 francs, placing that country in fourth position among purchasing countries. As Belgian Congo exports for consumption in Angola are almost negligible, that country will be eliminated from the foregoing list. Some of the shipments credited to the Rhodesias, Kenya and Uganda and the Sudan are also in transit. As some exports to Canada are credited to the United States and some are included in the foregoing redistribution under "other countries" the Canadian figures for imports from the Belgian Congo, converted to Belgian Congo currency were, for 1948, 72,336,000 francs. On the foregoing basis, Canada would be eighth in importance, following France.

Exports of Agricultural Products

	1947	1948
	Francs	
Cotton	858,344,000	1,465,256,000
Palm oil	699,804,000	1,196,988,000
Coffee	341,963,000	474,380,000
Palm kernels	164,127,000	441,731,000
Oils, other than palm	265,556,000	413,275,000
Fibres, other than cotton	113,751,000	164,076,000
Wood	167,120,000	138,468,000
Copal	256,400,000	126,949,000
Maize	92,269,000	76,014,000
Meals	71,124,000	75,564,000
Rubber	60,927,000	63,684,000
Cocoa	22,408,000	48,983,000
Manioc flour	11,079,000	42,936,000
Seeds (sesame, castor, etc.)	9,474,000	41,290,000
Skins	9,429,000	41,164,000
Soap	91,174,000	34,091,000
Sugar	24,940,000	32,859,000
Ivory	27,663,000	31,355,000
Pyrethrum and derris	21,062,000	28,933,000
Quinine and cinchona	11,987,000	23,099,000

Total exports of agricultural products in 1948 were valued at 4,878,017,000 francs, or 506,513,000 francs higher than the value for 1947 adjusted in accordance with the change in export values.

The substantial increases in the export figures for palm oil and palm kernels is a result of the yields of new plantations established during the war, and it is estimated that production and exports will continue on the larger scale. Cotton also showed a considerable increase, as also did other products such as coffee, vegetable oils, fibres, cocoa, manioc, seeds, and skins. Decreases were recorded for the following: wood, exports of which dropped from about 100,000 tons to 78,000 tons, due to a number of factors,

including shortage of hard currency and heavy rains in the latter months of 1948; copal, which dropped from 23,421 tons to 10,129 tons, due partly to the high price in relation to synthetic resins; maize; and soap.

Exports of Mineral Products

	1947	1948
		Francs
Copper	2,666,878,000	2,988,112,000
Tin ore	805,539,000	744,066,000
Diamonds	458,253,000	482,811,000
Gold	506,619,000	411,372,000
Cobalt	364,841,000	289,130,000
Tin	265,866,000	285,879,000
Zinc and zinc ore	279,567,000	283,587,000
Manganese ore	4,004,000	6,336,000
Other ores and minerals	412,718,000	39,732,000

Total exports of mineral products valued at 5,531,024,000 francs in 1948 were lower by 234,746,000 francs in relation to the 1947 figures adjusted to account for the change in export values. Despite this overall reduction, exports of copper, tin, zinc and manganese were slightly higher. A small gain is recorded for diamonds, although, in effect, exports rose from 5,246,443 carats in 1947 to 10,841,460 carats in 1948. This is accounted for partly by the alteration in the export values and partly by the fluctuation in the proportions of gem and industrial diamonds. Such fluctuations are apparent in the export figures for diamonds for several years past.

The following commodities were imported into the Belgian Congo to a value of over 10,000,000 francs (\$225,000) in 1948:

Belgian Congo Imports, by Commodities

	—1948—	Francs
Machinery		1,656,576,862
Textiles		1,137,785,620
Manufactures of metal		1,025,064,244
Motor vehicles and parts		1,012,988,809
Packing materials		362,884,717
Hardware and smallwares		361,999,419
Clothing of all kinds		282,952,342
Mineral oils		220,025,635
Fish of all kinds		170,614,584
Vessels and parts		142,064,913
Cement		110,269,704
Chemicals		106,834,285
Medicinal and pharmaceutical products		105,333,938
Manufactured tobacco		104,535,340
Furniture		99,742,708
Coal		72,876,024
Travellers' baggage		70,794,193
Paints, varnishes, etc.		68,014,934
Flour and other cereals		65,172,253
Meat		64,568,797
Milk		60,293,964
Paper of all kinds		54,087,754
Vegetables (fresh and preserved)		43,725,080
Aircraft		41,068,077
Hides and skins		40,841,203
Yarns and fibres		38,239,991
Fruit (fresh and preserved)		37,926,721
Wine		36,429,985
Salt		36,058,147
Scientific apparatus		35,206,864
Pottery porcelain-ware, etc.		34,365,505
Glass and crystal		31,926,939
Alcoholic beverages		25,443,791
Powder and explosives		25,430,440
Works of art		24,367,721
Settlers' household effects		24,113,910
Soap		23,672,922
Rubber manufactures		22,724,769
Butter, margarine and cooking fats		20,251,736
Musical instruments		18,771,113
Cocoa		17,639,996
Cheese		16,778,031

Belgian Congo Imports, by Commodities—Concluded

	—1948—	Francs
Crude mineral substances		16,049,540
Inedible vegetable oils		14,915,936
Beer		14,697,641
Arms and ammunition		14,681,963
Cordage		14,470,533
Photographic equipment		13,614,671
Unmanufactured tobacco		13,572,981
Perfumery and cosmetics		10,626,043
Metals and alloys		10,505,319
Watches, clocks, etc.		10,276,349

Imports from Canada into the Belgian Congo in 1948 comprised 45 main classifications, as shown in the following table:

Imports from Canada, by Commodity Groups

	—1948—	Kilos	Francs
Machinery		167,271	7,898,404
Flour and other cereals		921,264	7,820,749
Fish		426,632	7,377,355
Vegetable oils and greases (inedible).....		139,466	3,866,731
Manufactures of metal		233,420	3,525,602
Motor vehicles and parts		80,345	3,223,275
Hardware and smallwares		37,825	2,761,306
Paper of all kinds		314,291	2,507,288
Other food products		169,158	2,014,931
Milk		93,641	1,606,382
Clothing of all kinds		13,235	1,296,685
Medicinal and pharmaceutical products		14,673	1,235,202
Furniture of all kinds		9,812	879,266
Meat		64,927	833,553
Fruits (fresh and preserved)		47,076	773,439
Chemicals		74,069	717,000
School supplies		29,959	592,970
Alcoholic beverages		9,527	390,944
Paints, varnishes, etc.		14,136	373,712
Other manufactured products		14,488	269,606
Crude mineral substances		85,260	229,580
Packing materials		8,576	198,385
Pottery, porcelain-ware, etc.		28,237	198,300
Vegetables (preserved)		13,268	188,721
Spices and sauces		6,347	91,400
Arms and ammunition		1,766	82,761
Perfumery and cosmetics		2,420	67,150
Cocoa		1,006	48,317
Rubber manufactures		777	33,939
Glass and crystal		469	30,611
Travellers' baggage		300	30,000
Metals and alloys		2,080	21,640
Hides and skins		103	20,808
Goods for consulate		482	20,004
Other non-alcoholic beverages		1,666	13,585
Religious articles		107	10,460
Works of art		130	7,570
Butter, margarine and cooking fats		143	5,058
Settlers' household effects		111	4,590
Industrial alcohol		55	4,480
Films, etc.		1	2,633
Textiles		22	2,448
Musical instruments		18	1,232
Typographical plates			401
Candles			30
Totals		3,028,559	51,278,512

The machinery group comprises a wide range of products, including such unrelated articles as industrial, agricultural and domestic machinery, tools and batteries. The most important items were sewing-machines and various industrial machines, including those used in shoe factories and mines. Imports of flour from Canada are more than seven times greater than in 1947 and, although they represented only 10·5 per cent of total imports in 1948, the substantial improvement is indicative of the foothold

which Canada secured last year in this trade. Figures for 1949 are expected to be larger. Fish of all kinds, chiefly canned herrings and sardines, were imported from Canada to an extent more than three times greater than in 1947 and accounted for 4.3 per cent of total fish imports. Linseed oil made up the bulk of the vegetable oil group and recorded a considerable increase over the 1947 figure. Manufactures of metal is a general group covering aluminium sheets and roofing, iron and steel bars and allied products. The motor vehicle figures represent a shipment of a number of Canadian-made cars. Tools, kerosene lamps and stoves, cooking utensils, newsprint and other paper, condensed and evaporated milk, new and used clothing, drugs and patent medicines were included in groups all of which showed import values of more than a million francs. Total imports from Canada, the highest on record, were almost 2½ times greater than the year before, while the Dominion Bureau of Statistics figures show the gain to be just short of one million dollars.

Exports to Canada at Record High

Exports to Canada, though, as in previous years, limited in variety, are greater than for any previous year. For only two other years has the value been recorded as in excess of a million francs (1942, 8,915,000 francs; and 1946, 15,802,000 francs).

Belgian Congo Exports to Canada

—1948—

	Kilos	Francs
Oils	1,618,142	17,804,298
Coffee	169,275	3,598,718
Wood	226,195	710,000
Skins	58	4,500
Ivory	2	600
Total	2,013,672	22,118,116

In 1948 the International Emergency Food Council allocated to Canada certain quantities of Belgian Congo palm oil, and shipments of this product make up the bulk of the trade. However, the figures for coffee shipments are noteworthy. It is possible that exports of this product to Canada might be increased, and a start made with such other items as cotton, cottonseed oil, castor beans, tung oil, fibres and tea. Certain important Congo products reached Canada in 1948, as in previous years, through other countries. These include palm oil (through the United States and Belgium), copal (United States), tin (Belgium) and industrial diamonds (United Kingdom). If the value of these hidden exports were taken into consideration, trade between Canada and the Belgian Congo in 1948 would be almost balanced.

Non-accepted Documents in Belize Valued at \$90,000

Kingston, May 30, 1949.—(FTS)—British Honduras is the traditional entrepôt of the Yucatan Peninsula. Due to the shortage of dollars in Mexico, however, this trade has practically ceased. Goods are heavily over-bought, and non-accepted documents on shipments lying in bond are more than three times the normal figure, representing \$90,000.

(Editor's Note—In a report from Belize, dated March 25, 1949, the value of non-accepted documents on shipments lying in bond was erroneously shown as \$90,000,000.)

Hoof and Mouth Disease in Mexico Delays Importation of Livestock

Farmers reluctant to repopulate herds until disease is completely eliminated—Need for new breeding stock will afford market for Canadian cattle—Government expected to extend credit to livestock farmers for purchases abroad.

By C. B. Smith, Office of the Commercial Counsellor for Canada

MEXICO CITY, May 6, 1949.—Hoof and mouth disease has been eliminated from an area of nearly fifty thousand square miles in northern and southern Mexico, but its persistence in the rest of the country, coupled with the effects of devaluation of the peso, is preventing livestock farmers from beginning the large-scale purchases they must make abroad to repopulate herds that have been depleted so far by more than 700,000 head.

The size of this potential market for Canadian breeders can be judged from figures issued by the joint Mexican-United States Commission that has been fighting hoof and mouth disease for thirty months and now is inspecting, vaccinating and, in isolated cases, slaughtering animals, at the rate of 600,000 daily. Until November 29, 1947, all infected and exposed stock was slaughtered by the Commission. Up to that date, 116,969,534 pesos were paid in compensation to owners of 481,697 head of destroyed cattle, and 5,074,712 pesos for 193,452 small animals—a total of 25.7 million dollars at the rate of exchange prevailing at that time.

Since the policy of vaccinating all animals in the infected area was introduced, the Commission has ordered 37,870 head of cattle and 7,750 small animals to be destroyed up to April 9 this year, and has paid in compensation an additional 9,150,609 pesos, or approximately \$1.4 million at the current unsteady exchange rate. The total number of animals destroyed up to April 9 was 675,149 head of cattle and 45,620 small animals.

Infected Area Reduced Through Use of Vaccine

The area of infection, in which quarantine regulations are imposed from coast to coast with the assistance of the Mexican army, covered 219,924 square miles when it was last adjusted, on March 1 this year, and thus has been reduced by 47,376 square miles. In an area of 87,078 square miles in central Mexico, which represents 54.3 per cent of the infected zone, 10,349,964 animals have been vaccinated once and the second vaccination of all stock is scheduled to start June 1, by which time 150,000 animals will be vaccinated and 500,000 others inspected every day. It was the Commission's original intention to repeat vaccination every six months but, as a consequence of one new outbreak of the disease, the period was changed to four months.

Vaccine that is being used was imported mostly from Europe until 1948, but laboratories which have since been established in Mexico now have a production capacity of one-half million doses a week. Two thousand animals are being brought into the infected zone from clean areas each week for use in the production and testing of vaccine.

Only the presence of hoof and mouth disease in small areas of Jalisco, Zacatecas and Tamaulipas has prevented the Mexican-United States Commission from announcing officially that the whole northern zone of Mexico is free of the disease. It is believed that by July 1 the area will be safe

enough for the repopulating of both beef and dairy herds to be started without further loss of time. Herds in northern Mexico are mostly of beef cattle, and ranchers expect to buy large numbers of breeding bulls.

It is probable that the Mexican Government will grant some credits to livestock farmers, through official banks, to assist them in making purchases abroad. Statements issued by the government about a year ago to the effect that no credits would be available for this purpose have been recently reversed.

Livestock Industry Reorganizing

It is apparent that hoof and mouth disease in Mexico has affected the future of the livestock industry. Since the United States frontier was closed to beef on the hoof, some 200 million pesos have been invested in eleven meat freezing and packing plants, of which another thirteen are being built or are projected. Of this investment, 85 per cent has been supplied by the stock breeders. Mexican exports of beef on the hoof to the United States formerly included 80 per cent of one- to two-year-old calves, which now are being fed up to the age of four years before slaughter. The packing plants are rapidly developing facilities to process hides, bone, blood and fats for industrial use.

This tendency is noted also among sheep and hog farmers, although on a smaller scale. Mexico imports more than three-quarters of the wool used in local textile plants, and ranchers have announced that they will improve sheep flocks in number and quality. Hogs also are being increased in numbers and improved in quality for the new packing plants.

Dairy Industry Confined Largely to Central Mexico

As the dairy cattle industry is confined largely to central Mexico, which comprises the infected zone, from one to two more years may elapse before dairy farmers in this area will be confident enough to import high-priced animals for breeding. Milk cows in calf are being brought in from abroad to maintain herds in number, but dairy farmers have the support of the government in their intention to improve strains, since a number of well-known and expensive herds have been slaughtered.

Hoof and mouth disease has not destroyed the livestock industry in Mexico, but resulted in its being reorganized on the same lines as in Canada, although on a small scale so far. In the opinion of ranchers and business interests, Mexican herds, particularly of beef cattle, will in future be larger than formerly, providing the new packing plants are able to compete successfully in world markets. Sales of canned and frozen meat to Britain, France and Belgium in recent months support the contention that such competition is possible.

Canada Produces

Illustrated brochure, prepared for distribution at the British Industries Fair, in 1948, and revised for distribution at the British Industries Fair, in 1949, is obtainable for 25 cents a copy from the King's Printer, Government Printing Bureau, Ottawa.

Production of Heavy Chemicals in Canada Shows Material Increase

Valued at \$71,500,000 last year, output was 20 per cent over that in 1947—New caustic soda-chlorine and glycol works contributed substantially to the gain—Production of sulphuric acid greatest on record.

By H. McLeod, Chief, Mining, Metallurgical and Chemical Statistics,
Dominion Bureau of Statistics

(Editor's Note—This is the third in a series of articles on the chemical industry of Canada, prepared by Mr. McLeod.)

CANADIAN production of heavy chemicals was valued at \$71,500,000 during the past year, representing an increase of 20 per cent over that in 1947. An average of 6,294 workers was employed in this branch of the chemical industry, and the yearly payroll totalled \$15,700,000. The new caustic soda-chlorine works of the Aluminum Company of Canada, Limited, at Arvida, Que., and the glycol works of the Dow Chemical of Canada Limited, at Sarnia, Ont., contributed substantially to the gain in the output last year. The latter plant produces ethylene glycol, diethylene glycol, triethylene glycol, propylene glycol, dipropylene glycol, ethylene dichloride and dichlorethyl ether, products that were formerly made only in other countries.

Canadian Production of Chemicals

	Selling Value at Works	
	1946	1947
Acids, including acetic, muriatic, nitric, sulphuric, phosphoric, and stearic	\$ 6,901,000	\$ 9,993,000
Calcium compounds, including carbide, chloride, phosphide, cyanamide, cyanide, acid phosphate, grey acetate, arsenate, chloride of lime, etc.	16,049,000	16,808,000
Sodium compounds, including hydroxide, phosphate, silicate, hypochlorite, bisulphite, salt cake, Glauber's salt, chlorate, acid pyrophosphate, soda ash, sal soda, bisulphate, etc. (pharmaceutical salts included elsewhere)	6,459,000	10,081,000
Organic chemicals, including acetic anhydride, butyl acetate, ethyl acetate, paraldehyde, pentasol acetate, vinyl acetate, ethyl alcohol, methyl hydrate, glycerine, phenol, cresol, benzol, etc. (acetic acid and acetylene included elsewhere)	19,260,000	21,341,000
Compressed and liquefied gases, etc., including acetylene, carbon dioxide, oxygen, nitrous oxide, liquid sulphur dioxide, liquid chlorine, anhydrous and aqua ammonia, etc.	11,967,000	14,298,000
Fertilizer chemicals, including ammonium sulphate, ammonium nitrate (fertilizer grade), ammonium phosphate, and super-phosphate	30,846,000	35,751,000
Other chemicals, including white lead, zinc oxide, red lead, litharge, cobalt salts, nickel salts, ferric chloride, lead arsenate, phosphorus, white arsenic, ammonium nitrate, fine chemicals, precious metal salts, etc.	12,541,000	16,541,000
Total	\$104,023,000	\$124,813,000

Sulphuric acid production in 1948 was the greatest on record, amounting to 679,448 tons of 100 per cent acid, of which about 75 per cent was used in the manufacture of fertilizers. Heavy chemicals, coke and gas, iron and steel, petroleum refining, explosives, textiles and metal refining were the other principal consuming industries in order of importance. The new

contact acid plant of Canadian Industries Limited at Hamilton, Ont., increased the capacity of the producing works to about 760,000 tons (100 per cent grade) yearly. The Nichols Chemical Company Limited operates contact plants at Valleyfield, Que., Sulphide, Ont., and Barnet, B.C., Canadian Industries Limited has a contact unit at Copper Cliff, Ont., and contact and chamber units at Hamilton, Ont., North American Cyanamid Limited, at Welland, Ont., the Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company of Canada Limited, at Trail, B.C., and the Aluminum Company of Canada Limited, at Arvida, Que., also operate contact plants. The Dominion Steel and Coal Corporation Limited, at Sydney, N.S., uses the chamber process.

Canadian Production, Imports and Exports of Sulphuric Acid

	Production	Imports	Exports
	(Tons of 100 Per Cent Acid)		
1925	77,700	52	19,179
1930	100,020	150	571
1935	209,083	83	1,027
1940	301,444	142	2,244
1945	664,302	149	11,203
1946	593,577	166	3,296
1947	668,802	116	29,909
1948	679,448	59	29,478

Canadian Consumption of Sulphuric Acid, by Industries

	1946	1947
	(Tons of 100 Per Cent Acid)	
Fertilizers	448,246	472,473
Heavy chemicals	29,884	45,083
Explosives	11,565	14,821
Non-ferrous metal smelting and refining.....	9,609	8,149
Textiles	13,049	10,925
Coke and gas	25,646	27,381
Petroleum refining	17,926	18,127
Leather tanning	2,391	2,298
Iron and steel	23,658	21,016
Electrical apparatus	4,365	4,479
Plastics	2,917	3,286
Soaps	588	4,962
Adhesives	465	652
Miscellaneous chemicals	2,400	2,623
Total	592,709	636,275

While complete details of production are not available at this time, it seems likely that Canada's output of industrial and fine chemicals will total about \$135 millions in 1948, subdivided by main classes as follows: organic chemicals, \$25 millions; agricultural chemicals, \$39 millions; calcium compounds, \$17 millions; industrial gases, \$16 millions; sodium compounds, \$12 millions; acids, \$10 millions; and other chemicals, \$16 millions.

Imports of acids were valued at \$3.3 millions in 1948. Carbolic, citric, stearic, tartaric, boracic, oleic, oxalic and chromic acids were the more important items. Imports of sodium compounds totalled \$10.2 millions in value, principally phosphates, nitrate, glutamate, soda ash, caustic soda, cyanide, sodium base cleaning compounds, borax, bichromate and bicarbonate.

Canadian Imports of Acids in 1948

	Quantity	Value
Acetic	gal. 553	\$ 1,061
Arsenic	lb. 1,395,809	68,008
Ascorbic	lb. 9,064	70,922
Boracic	lb. 3,201,667	165,282
Carbolic, or phenol	lb. 5,868,594	673,474
Citric	lb. 1,939,802	476,668
Chromic	lb. 470,197	105,675
Cresylic	lb. 614,291	90,961
Formic	lb. 663,326	66,389
Hydrofluosilicic	lb. 92,264	12,588
Lactic	lb. 351,914	54,975
Muriatic	lb. 879,412	10,930
Nicotinic	lb. 484	1,402
Nitric	lb. 156,541	9,809
Oleic	lb. 446,367	103,290
Oxalic	lb. 745,835	101,287
Phosphoric	lb. 352,200	25,252
Salicylic and acetyl salicylic	lb. 491,099	187,289
Stearic	lb. 1,124,555	332,997
Sulphuric	lb. 118,849	5,030
Tannic	lb. 424,106	70,974
Tartaric	lb. 748,446	280,110
Other	lb. 6,412,243	424,708
Total .....	.....	\$3,339,081

Canadian Imports of Sodium Compounds in 1948

	Pounds	Value
Antimonte	324,000	\$ 91,060
Arseniate, binarseniate and stannate	68,510	18,910
Benzoate	144,744	61,925
Borax	13,800,342	457,548
Bicarbonate	13,806,674	238,555
Bichromate	4,585,652	402,333
Bisulphate (nitre cake)	1,662,565	38,234
Bisulphite	41,687	2,166
Bromide	41,884	11,751
Carbonate (sal soda)	372,405	8,298
Carbonate (soda ash)	62,652,403	947,889
Caustic: In packages	3,051,193	147,907
In solution	63,165,261	785,530
Chlorate	751,295	60,526
Citrate	150,462	31,337
Cyanide	5,230,129	645,728
Fluoride	678,885	70,702
Glutamate	443,016	683,786
Hyposulphite	343,458	18,404
Nitrate	39,409,600	807,485
Nitrite	1,088,779	61,113
Peroxide	83,305	12,448
Phosphate: Trisodium	2,647,128	93,338
Disodium	207,967	12,976
Other	15,155,236	1,697,840
Prussiate	520,033	62,904
Silicate	5,023,554	111,373
Sulphate (Glauber's salt)	2,944,225	52,212
Sulphate (salt cake)	24,788,238	240,228
Sulphide	4,258,018	195,896
Sulphite	4,803,391	114,580
Sodium base cleaning compounds	16,493,887	1,254,124
Other	7,855,603	901,249
Total .....	.....	\$10,240,355



Canada—Measuring component materials for manufacture of DDT.

Courtesy Dominion Rubber Co., Ltd.

Canadian Production of Industrial Alcohol

	Denatured		Not Denatured	
	Proof Gal.	Value	Proof Gal.	Value
1937	3,085,680	\$1,349,542	1,601,724	\$1,989,739
1938	2,804,085	1,213,409	1,452,531	686,575
1939	3,149,005	1,426,511	1,783,184	689,898
1940	2,794,040	1,532,978	2,953,427	1,375,330
1941	5,343,785	2,600,571	2,211,183	1,027,191
1942	7,476,776	3,507,549	2,284,949	1,116,677
1943	7,985,816	4,013,340	12,350,713	6,097,265
1944*	9,021,694	5,585,295	16,023,832	10,151,511
1945*	7,134,539	4,275,780	11,644,013	6,826,374
1946*	6,319,509	3,763,426	3,807,109	2,441,882
1947*	8,896,863	5,885,738	3,346,082	2,087,295

* Shipments by distilleries.

Gift Parcel Post Service Resumed to Soviet Zone of Germany

Effective immediately, gift parcels weighing up to 20 pounds, containing relief articles, may be shipped to Berlin and the Soviet Zone of Germany.

Canadian Veneer and Plywood Production Increased

Factory value of products turned out by 36 establishments comprising Canada's veneers and plywoods industry in 1947 was \$44,073,514, an increase of 52 per cent over the preceding year's figure of \$28,867,669. Production of veneers and plywoods accounted for \$37,744,796 of the total value as compared with \$24,295,285 in 1946, an increase of 55 per cent.—*Dominion Bureau of Statistics.*

Canadian Trade with B

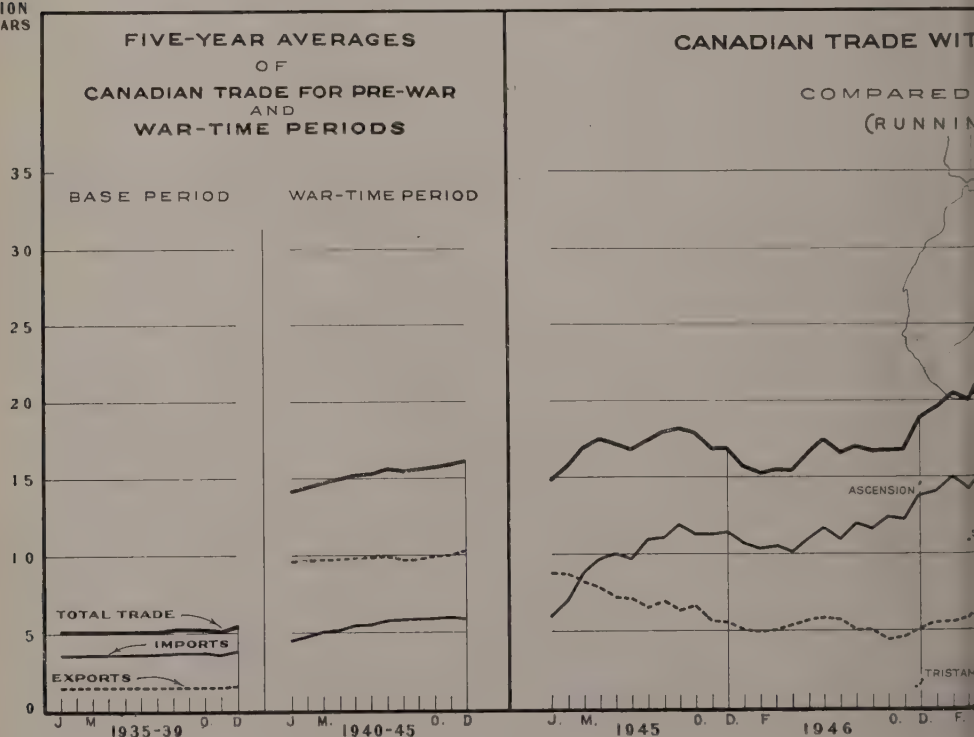
Canadian Imports

Country	Twelve Months Ended February					
	Average 1935-39		1948		1949	
	Value \$'000	Per cent	Value \$'000	Per cent	Value \$'000	Per cent
Anglo-Egyptian Sudan.....	23	0.6	23	0.1	42	0.2
British East Africa.....	2,477	68.3	7,686	45.6	9,298	38.9
Gambia.....	¹	²	Nil		Nil	
Gold Coast.....	720	19.8	6,896	40.6	9,327	39.0
Nigeria.....	400	11.0	2,242	13.3	5,215	21.8
Sierra Leone.....	7	0.2	14	0.1	5	²
Other British West Africa.....	¹	²	Nil		Nil	
TOTAL.....	3,628	100.0	16,860	100.0	23,887	100.0

¹Less than \$1,000.

²Less than one-tenth of one per cent.

MILLION
DOLLARS



British East and West Africa, for statistical purposes, include: Anglo-Egypt, Tanganyika, Uganda and the islands of Ascension, Mauritius,

British East and West Africa

Canadian Exports

Twelve Months Ended February

Country	Average 1935-39		1948		1949	
	Value \$'000	Per cent	Value \$'000	Per cent	Value \$'000	Per cent
Anglo-Egyptian Sudan.....	104	7.0	1,006	9.1	32	0.5
British East Africa.....	745	50.4	4,938	44.6	3,009	47.8
Gambia.....	35	2.4	56	0.5	20	0.3
Gold Coast.....	252	17.1	1,819	16.4	2,070	32.9
Nigeria.....	152	10.3	2,266	20.5	764	12.1
Sierra Leone.....	191	12.9	988	8.9	390	6.2
Other British West Africa.....	1	2	1	2	6	0.1
TOTAL.....	1,478	100.0	11,073	100.0	6,290	100.0

¹ Less than \$1,000.

² Less than one-tenth of one per cent.

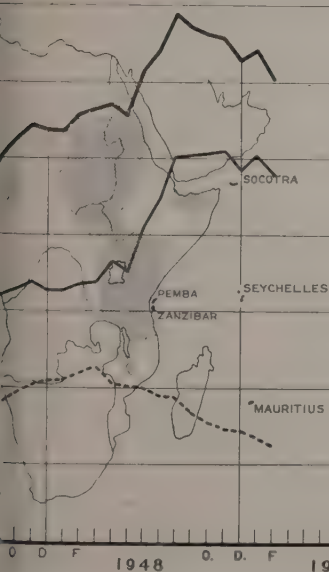
Prepared by Dominion Bureau of Statistics

BRITISH EAST AND WEST AFRICA

1945-49

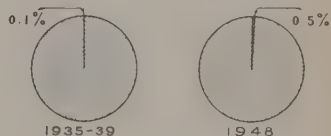
(FIVE-YEAR AVERAGES

(TWELVE-MONTH TOTALS)



RELATIVE PROPORTIONS OF TRADE
WITH
BRITISH
EAST AND WEST AFRICA
TO
TOTAL CANADIAN TRADE
AVERAGE FOR THE BASE PERIOD
COMPARED WITH
LATEST COMPLETED CALENDAR YEAR

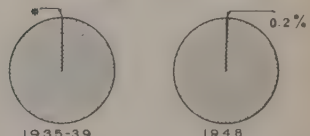
TOTAL



IMPORTS



EXPORTS



* Less than 1/10 of 1%.

n, Gambia, Gold Coast, Kenya, Nigeria, Nyasaland, Sierra Leone, Somaliland,
t. Helena, Seychelles, Socotra, Tristan da Cunha and Zanzibar.

New Record Number of Entries Received for Australian Agricultural Show in Sydney

Approximately 26,000 competed in Royal Agricultural Easter Show—Cattle on exhibit numbered 2,300, together with 1,300 dogs and horses, and 5,378 entries in poultry classes—Agricultural industry at peak of prosperity never before equalled in country.

SYDNEY, April 22, 1949.—(FTS)—Competitive entries in the Royal Agricultural Easter Show, held this month in Sydney, established a new record, amounting to approximately 26,000. Livestock entries had to be restricted, due to lack of space, but 2,300 cattle were on exhibition, together with 1,300 dogs and horses, and 5,378 entries in the poultry classes. Three successive seasons of abundant production, with record prices for wool, wheat, meat and dairy products, have lifted the agricultural industry to a peak of prosperity never before equalled in this country. Special interest in the Sydney Royal Show was displayed this year, as a result of such favourable conditions.

Marked progress was shown in the beef and dairy cattle exhibits from the depreciated stock standards of the war years by the numerous progeny of new imported sires which breeders were unable to secure from abroad during that period. This is particularly true of the beef section, in which were included several excellent calves of recently imported Aberdeen Angus, Shorthorns, Herefords and Devons.

Australia—Royal Agricultural Easter Show, in Sydney, N.S.W., which achieved a new record this year with 26,000 competitive entries. This air view shows the grand parade on the opening day.

Photo by Sydney Morning Herald.



Entries totalling a record high of 1,085, despite the difficulties of dairy cattle breeders to obtain sufficient labour of a suitable nature, were announced by the Royal Agricultural Society of New South Wales. The next best figure, 1,065, was catalogued in 1948.

Large Number of Boars and Sows Exhibited

Boars and sows from the majority of the pig-breeding areas of New South Wales and certain centres in Victoria were exhibited. This year's total of 517 entries compares with 550 last year.

Berkshires, as previously, were the most popular breed, 226 entries comparing with 234 last year. Tamworths followed with 131, compared with 116; large whites, 75 to 125; and middle whites, 33 to 36.

Outstanding poultry entries indicated the national significance of the show to the industry. The poultry, bantam, duck, geese, turkey, table poultry, pigeon, canary, cage-birds and pheasant sub-sections have never before received such general support.

Wheat classes numbered 23 this year, and included strong, medium-strong and weak wheats. Each was restricted to specified varieties and some to particular districts.

Further Inquiries Received at British Industries Fair

London, May 17, 1949.—(FTS)—Additional inquiries received by Canadian trade commissioners attending the British Industries Fair, in London and Birmingham, include the following:

Basle, Switzerland—Buyer interested in importing Canadian asbestos, crude and fibre.

Amsterdam, Netherlands—Firm interested in appointing Canadian agent for plastic cigarette holders.

Leicester, England—Firm interested in appointing agents for the sale of high-quality fountain pens at medium prices.

London, England—Firm wishes information regarding nylon and rayon suitable for school children, and would appreciate receiving samples.

Surrey, England—Firm, which sells scientific instruments, wishes to explore Canadian market possibilities.

London, England—Buyer wishes names of firms exporting vegetables, fish and mineral oils and seeds from which oils are produced. Fish to include whale, seal, cod, herring, dogfish and others.

Manchester, England—Firm taking out patent rights on an electrical insulating bush for Canada and other countries. Representative inquired regarding the possibilities of finding a manufacturer willing to produce under royalty.

London, England—Firm representative inquired about manufacturers of nylon and rayon materials in Vancouver and New Westminster, B.C. Interested in possible production in British Columbia.

London, England—Firm wishes to develop sales in Canada of Munz metal (used in ship repairing). Will send particulars of help required.

Breconshire, Wales—Firm manufacturing candlewick (tufted chenille) bedspreads is interested in entering the Canadian market and prepared to meet competition.

London, England—Firm interested in exporting reinforcing steel to Canada. Will be visiting Germany, Italy and France shortly to establish contact with manufacturers of building materials which have surpluses for export to Canada and elsewhere.

Surrey, England—Firm interested in importation of asbestos from Canada wishes to know whether it can expect any offers of this product.

Preston, England—Firm interested in exporting woollen goods to Canada.

London, England—Manufacturers of art silk underwear are interested in the possibility of exporting their product to Canada.

London, England—Firm would like to sell fancy-goods, toys and Christmas ornaments in Canada.

Carrara, Italy—Firm interested in exporting Italian marble, textiles and other products to Canada and in importing Canadian products. Also operates an import-export business in the United Kingdom and wishes assistance in marketing in Canada the British products handled by this firm.

Sussex, England—Women's millinery firm interested in establishing a branch in Canada, preferably Toronto.

London, England—Firm sells high-class advertising gift articles of leather, including wallets, bill-folds, note-cases and file-holders.

London, England—Buyer for Scandinavian countries wishes names of Canadian manufacturers of linseed oil.

London, England—Firm interested in importing railway ties for Egypt.

Bombay, India—Firm interested in marketing non-edible oils in Canada, and would also be interested in arranging to purchase a tractor for experimental purposes.

London, England—Firm wishes names of Canadian clothing-makers who would buy buttons.

Kent, England—Firm wishes to sell its patent hair curlers in Canada through distributors. It can supply in any colour or under any name, and will adjust packing, etc., to suit market requirements.

County Durham, England—Firm would like analysis of brands of zinc available in Canada.

Spanish Morocco—Import-export agents are interested in purchases from Canada by parcel post. They can and will pay in Canadian dollars, and wish to contact various Canadian manufacturers of light articles, such as nylons, lighter flints, plastic articles, etc., which may be forwarded to Spanish Morocco by parcel post.

London, England—Company which manufactures bits for rock drills wishes list of Canadian firms dealing in rock-drilling equipment, and would also like information about mining projects.

London, England—Firm interested in importation of softwoods and hardwoods.

London, England—Firm interested in purchase of asbestos for Egypt.

Kent, England—Firm manufacturing electric water heaters had a stand at the Canadian International Trade Fair in 1948. It wishes to appoint an agent in Canada, so that it may export its product.

Staffordshire, England—Well-established firm specializing in industrial furnaces, pottery kilns, etc., wishes to establish its own selling organization in Canada.

Bristol, England—Firm which makes plastic moulds for use in its manufacturing wishes to export this product to Canada. It would like to appoint Canadian agents and would be interested in eventually establishing a branch plant.

Birmingham, England—Firm, which has exported water-softeners valued at about £20,000 to Canada during the past year, wishes to appoint an agent, and might consider the possibilities of establishing a branch plant.

Gateshead, England—Firm manufacturing pumps has its own Canadian organization. Representative inquired regarding the location of fruit-growing and oil-producing areas in Canada. Firm might consider the establishment of a branch plant if market conditions warrant.

Worcestershire, England—Firm manufacturing high-class hollow-ware (aluminum pots and pans) has no representative in Canada. Wishes to appoint agents and investigate market possibilities.

Birmingham, England—Firm interested in exporting portable aluminum buildings for warehouses, hothouses, etc.

London, England—Firm manufactures centrifugal pumps, mainly for industrial purposes, and would like to appoint agents. Later will consider the establishment of a branch plant.

Birmingham, England—Firm manufactures machinery for the plastics industry. Representative inquired about the possibilities for this machinery in Canada. Considering appointment of representatives in Eastern Canada.

London, England—Canadian representative of firm is ticket machine expert. Two other representatives are discussing electrical signalling equipment. This firm may arrange to assemble ticket machines if a market exists.

London, England—A firm making landing lamps and aerodrome emergency lighting equipment is interested in Canadian market.

Lincolnshire, England—Firm which makes cotton yarns (Egyptian and Sea Island), knitting in wide range of colours, is represented in Western Canada, but wishes representation in Eastern Canada.

Birmingham, England—Firm which manufactures electroplated articles on tin, not made in the United States, interested in exporting to Canada.

Middlesex, England—Firm makes glazier's tools, and wishes to explore potentialities of Canadian market. It is large exporter to South America.

Essex, England—Firm makes lightweight racing bicycles for track and road, and wants agents to cover Canada.

London, England—Firm making diamond tools and wheel glass cutters, at present exporting regularly to Brazil and India, wishes to investigate Canadian opportunities.

Greek Electric Company Receives ECA Loan

Athens, May 15, 1949.—Approval has been granted by the United States Economic Co-operation Administration for a 60 billion drachmai (\$6,000,000) loan to the Athens-Piraeus Electric Company to provide approximately one-third increase in power output, and new distribution facilities to handle the increased load.

The company is supplying an additional 20 billion drachmai from its own funds, mainly for labour expenses and for the procurement of materials from the local market.

The loan includes \$2,760,000 for purchase of equipment from the United States, the equivalent of \$2,800,000 for purchases in countries participating in the European Recovery Program and 4,400,000 drachmai from the Greek state ECA Counterpart Fund account for local expenditures.

The money will be used to increase the electricity output capacity of the Athens-Piraeus plant by 28,000 kilowatts. Equipment to be obtained includes two high-pressure boilers, two low-pressure boilers, turbines, eight diesel generating units, transformers, switchgear, cables, copper wire, insulators and wooden poles.

One purchase amounting to \$300,000, which had been scheduled to be made in the United States, has been switched to England because it has been found that a lower price is available there. This is in line with the ECA's efforts to encourage trade between the Western European countries.

Ireland Introduces Long-Term Plan for Reclamation of Land

Scheme will employ 50,000 men at a cost of from £40,000,000 to £50,000,000—Reclamation of marshes and estuarine land, drainage, improvement of watercourses, lavish fertilization of impoverished land and modern fencing are involved.

By H. L. E. Priestman, Commercial Secretary for Canada

DUBLIN, April 4, 1949.—Reclamation and rehabilitation of 4,000,000 acres of agricultural or potentially agricultural land on a large-scale plan has been announced by the Irish Government. The plan will employ 50,000 men over a ten-year period at a cost of from £40,000,000 to £50,000,000, and involves reclamation of marshes and estuarine land, drainage, improvement of watercourses, lavish fertilization of impoverished land, and modern fencing. Canadian exporters of agricultural implements, excavators, tools and seeds may be able to develop a market for their products as a result of this project. Known as the "Dillon Plan", since it was introduced by the present Minister of Agriculture, it is based on a soil survey carried out during the past twelve months.

Drainage will therefore be one of the principal measures taken to rehabilitate the land. The government is prepared to help young farmers in each area, by means of grants and credit facilities, to obtain approved drainage machines with which they may contract to do the necessary work in their neighbourhood. The prime minister recently stated that 1,000,000 acres of land required drainage, and that machinery and plant to the value of £200,000 had already been secured. He mentioned that thirty-six excavators were now at work on the Brosna river, an important drainage scheme in the Midlands, and that it was intended to extend this number to fifty-four next year. It was stressed that the application of lime and fertilizer to water-logged land was a waste of time and that the work of drainage should, therefore, be speeded by every means.

Despite the lavish distribution of rivers, streams and lakes throughout the Irish countryside, many farms suffer from recurrent water shortages, while other districts are periodically flooded. The construction and improvement of watercourses is, therefore, urgently required. It is possible that federal financial assistance will be given to co-operative associations and similar bodies for the purchase of tractors, large ditch-cutting and cleaning machines, small field-drain diggers and mole plows. The use of Netherlands dredges to work in the rivers and American-type earth-moving and ditch-excavating machinery on the land has been suggested.

Fertilizer is Required in Large Quantities

Large quantities of fertilizer are required to compensate for the steady impoverishment of the land during the past decade. The annual requirements of ground limestone alone are estimated at 3,000,000 tons. The total imports of unground rock phosphates in 1948 were 112,746 tons, compared with 73,000 tons in 1947, and provision is being made for large imports of this essential fertilizer. A government grant not in excess of £20 per acre is payable to farmers for the improvements suggested under this scheme, up to £5 per acre in the form of two tons of ground limestone and six cwts. of ground rock phosphates spread upon his land, if it is believed that either or both treatments are required. The best seeds will be provided on completion of this work.

Unnecessary fences, which involve waste or impede cultivation, are to be removed, and others are to be improved or replaced with modern wire fencing. The grassy bank, a common type of boundary popular for training horses but difficult to keep in good repair, would require levelling by bulldozers before erection of a new fence was possible. Hedges are also a usual type of fence, flowering and picturesque in spring, but whose fierce, close-growing thorns make them impenetrable to sheep. These, seldom kept regularly trimmed, not only become untidy but obstruct the tourist's view of the scenery. As they grow unnecessarily large, their replacement with neat, modern fencing would reduce upkeep, labour and increase productive acreage.

Land Improvement Will Be by Several Methods

The government will attempt to improve land by putting any or all of the following works into practice on an agricultural holding: Field drainage; reclamation of estuarine marsh land; land reclamation; improvement of hill-grazing; construction or improvement of watercourses; improvement or replacement of fences. It is generally expected that government financing will be arranged through the American Loan Counterpart Fund, set up under the provisions of the Economic Co-operation Administration.

The farmer may either do the work himself or, if unwilling or unqualified to perform or supervise it, may request that it be undertaken by the Department of Agriculture. If he does the work himself, he will receive, on completion, a grant not exceeding £20 per acre, in accordance with the amount of work necessary to rehabilitate the land. If it is undertaken by the department, the farmer will pay £12 for each acre effectively reclaimed and adequately fertilized with phosphates and lime. Farmers will be able to finance such payments under an amortization plan over a period of years. It is realized that this scheme will benefit Ireland, both by the development of her farm lands, her principal raw material, and by provision of employment in rural areas, thus arresting the flight from the land.

The length of time before the blueprint of this long-range scheme comes into operation on a substantial scale cannot be estimated. The traditional conservatism of the farming community can be overcome only by an improved educational program to show the farmer what can be done, and that he will derive profit therefrom. Some work similar to Canadian experimental farm or demonstration station practice in key areas is being commenced, but some time may elapse before equipment, materials and labour can be co-ordinated for the large-scale and speedy development desired to increase Ireland's productivity.

Canadian Farming Income at New High

Net income of Canadian farmers from farming operations in 1948 reached a total of \$1,693,315,000, the highest figure recorded since 1938. Last year's net income compares with the revised estimates of \$1,234,909,000 for 1947, the previous high total, and of \$1,161,395,000 for 1946.

Farm cash income from the sale of farm products also established an all-time high record of \$2,449,865,000 last year as against \$1,962,276,000 in the preceding year, and there were further increases in the value of home-consumed farm produce. The decrease in the value of the year-end change of farm-held livestock inventories more than offset some increase in the value of year-end changes of farm-held grain inventories, but it was insufficient to offset the gains in cash income and income in kind, the result being that gross income for 1948 also set a record.—(*Dominion Bureau of Statistics*)

Mexican Brewing Industry Has Grown Rapidly in Ten Years

Imports of raw materials used in beer production amount to 40 per cent—Beer production increased from 136 million litres in 1938 to peak of 420 million litres in 1946—Total 1948 output was almost 340 million litres.

By Clive B. Smith, Office of the Commercial Counsellor for Canada

(One litre equals 1.0567 quarts)

MEXICO CITY, April 2, 1949.—Growth of the brewing industry in Mexico has been rapid during the past ten years. Beer production increased steadily during the prewar years from 136,000,000 litres in 1938 to a peak output of 420,000,000 litres in 1946. A decrease in the domestic demand and a drastic decline in the wartime export market caused a fall in production to 322,000,000 litres in 1947. However, a slight recovery in 1948 brought total output to almost 340,000,000 litres.

Greatly increased exports, mainly to the United States, prevailed during the war period. These rose from 350,000 litres in 1938 to the industry's highest level of 31,856,251 litres in 1946, at which time buyers included Cuba, Egypt and Central America. Exports in 1947 were only 4,349,939 litres, and in 1948 had further declined to 1,647,346 litres. Little distribution of industry profits has been made, and large amounts have been re-invested yearly.

Domestic Sales and Exports of Beer in Mexico

	Local Sales	Exports
	(Litres)	
1944	288,015,782	21,551,616
1945	317,558,174	28,249,505
1946	337,400,344	31,856,251
1947	320,191,596	4,349,939
1948	336,875,197	1,647,346

Industry Imports Most of Its Malt

The industry imports more than half of its malt and malting barley requirements, and almost 40 per cent of the raw materials used in its manufacture, since costly experiments over a period of years to cultivate a suitable domestic barley have been comparatively unsuccessful. Until 1937, all malt consumed by the breweries was imported by the United States, but there is now a malt factory in the Federal District, the frontier city of Monterrey, Tecate, Baja California, and Mescal, Oaxaca. Malting barley pays an import duty of eleven cents Mexican per gross kilogram, plus 25 per cent ad valorem.

Malt Consumption in Mexico

	Production	Imports	Consumption
		(Kilograms)	
1946	36,936,448	9,643,559	46,580,007
1947	24,807,916	16,662,446	41,470,362
1948	24,336,917	16,796,690	41,133,607

No hops are produced in Mexico, although time and money have been spent by government and industry, separately and jointly, on experimental cultivation. The frontier states of Tamaulipas and Neuvo Leon are the

only areas in which some success might be achieved in this respect in the course of the next few years. Mexico is a large consumer of hops, and in 1948 made purchases even from Albania and Czechoslovakia. The United States has consistently supplied more than 90 per cent of the market. Canada's share in 1946, the only recent year during which it participated, was \$90,000. Hops entering Mexico pay an import duty of nine cents per gross kilogram, plus two per cent ad valorem.

Mexican Imports of Hops, by Countries

	Quantity (Kilograms)	Value (Pesos)
1946—		
Canada	45,237	610,269
United States	1,046,048	11,239,203
Total	1,091,285	11,849,472
1947—		
Switzerland	2	20
United States	581,955	5,179,015
Total	581,957	5,179,035
1948—		
Czechoslovakia	35,949	543,950
Albania	20,116	312,609
United States	511,748	4,889,351
Total	567,813	5,745,910

Large quantities of other materials and commodities used by the industry, such as kraft paper, tin sheet, material for bottle tops, wooden barrels and steel drums are also imported. Bottles are manufactured in this country, and the production of steel drums is being started on a small scale in Monterrey this year.

Beer was first introduced into Mexico by Europeans in the sixteenth century. The first brewery, at the capital city of Toluca, was built in 1865. It is no longer operating, but has been replaced by twenty large and small breweries in sixteen towns and cities. Of these, the three largest are the Cerveceria Moctezuma, founded in Orizaba in 1894; the Cerveceria Cuauhtemoc, built in Monterrey in 1891, and the Cerveceria Modelo, which started production in Mexico City in 1925. The policies of past and present governments of encouraging beer consumption in preference to hard liquor has resulted in the brewing industry being subject only to federal taxes.

Canadian Railway Revenues and Expenses Higher in 1948

Railway revenues and expenses registered all-time record totals in 1948. Operating expenses exceeded relative advances in revenues, resulting in decreases in net operating revenues, which in 1948 aggregated \$866,-548,950, showing a rise of 11.6 per cent over 1947. Operating expenses jumped to \$798,474,125 from \$683,045,372, or by 16.9 per cent, and net operating revenues declined to \$68,074,825 from \$93,475,012.

For the year freight revenues were \$692,244,920, up 15 per cent, or \$90,222,537 from 1947, while tonnage of revenue freight increased only 468,844 tons or 0.3 per cent, and ton mileage receded 1.8 per cent. Passenger revenues were off 4.9 per cent at \$82,886,394 compared with \$87,128,485 and revenue passengers carried numbered 35,655,239, down 6.5 per cent. A decline of 6.8 per cent was shown in passenger mileage, although the average journey was little changed at 96.7 miles against 97.0. Mail revenue was up 5.8 per cent and express improved 7.8 per cent.—(*Dominion Bureau of Statistics*)

Union Bank of Burma Has Taken Over Responsibility for Exchange Control

Effective in February, 1948, when central banking institution established—Assumed all functions which Central Treasury had inherited from Reserve Bank of India—Insurance companies had difficult year.

By C. R. Gallow, Commercial Secretary for Canada in Bombay

(Editor's Note—This is the last of four articles on economic conditions in Burma during the past year, prepared for *Foreign Trade*.)

BOMBAY, March 4, 1949.—Responsibility for exchange control was assumed by the Union Bank of Burma in February, 1948, when it became the central banking institution of the Union. It also took over from the Central Treasury all the functions which that organization had inherited from the Reserve Bank of India in April, 1947. The change was effected smoothly, and the Union Bank of Burma appears to be functioning satisfactorily along orthodox central banking lines. The government announced some weeks ago that the Burma Currency Board would be transferred to Burma at the end of 1948, but this transfer has been temporarily postponed. Another banking venture was started last March, when the Burmese National Bank Limited commenced operations. The United Commercial Bank Limited opened a branch in Moulmein in February, 1948, but the unsatisfactory state of communications and administration in the districts has discouraged other banks from reopening former branches or opening new ones.

It is apparent that the Burmese people are becoming increasingly "banking-minded" and that more and more Burmese are taking an active interest in commerce. The government is doing what it can to foster Burmese enterprises and the volume of import and export trade handled by Burmese concerns has increased considerably.

Exchange business continues to be a "one-way traffic". Cover for exchange sold for the purchase of imports mostly has to be obtained from official sources, reducing the banks' profits to a minimum.

Effective October 19, 1948, all remittances to places outside Burma, however small, have required prior exchange control approval.

The reformed Burma Insurance Association completed its first year in September, 1948. Before the war there were individual associations for fire, marine, motor and workmen's compensation insurance, but when the question of reorganization was considered it was decided to form one insurance association with separate sections covering the various classes of insurance. At present membership includes 71 insurance companies transacting fire business in Burma, 39 transacting marine, 36 motor and 27 workmen's compensation.

Insurance Companies Had Difficult Year

The year was a difficult one in many ways for insurance companies, one of the main problems being rural risks. The disturbed state of the districts has meant that inspection of risks, either before acceptance or following a claim, has become virtually impossible. While these conditions prevail, insurance companies will be reluctant to accept up-country risks, a situation which is being keenly felt, especially by owners of industrial

properties. In Rangoon, the general air of uncertainty induced insurance companies to adopt a cautious attitude, and business for the second half of the year was not keenly transacted.

The removal of a large number of mat huts from and around the centre of the city in the past year was welcomed by insurance companies. These mat huts not only penalized the insured in many cases by enhancing the fire insurance rate, but constituted a grave danger as a probable source of conflagration. During the year, fires originating from mat huts were experienced at Prome and Myingyan. Rangoon was fairly free from large fires; those that did occur more often than not had their origin in mat huts.

A large number of motor vehicles was insured during the year, but the claims ratio leaves a lot to be desired. Traffic control has shown some improvement, but the standard of driving and the numerous thefts of vehicle accessories are the main causes of concern to underwriters.

Marine insurance was fairly quiet during the year, due to exports being on a comparatively small scale. The formation by the Port Commissioners of an Anti-Pilferage Committee to investigate the cause of, and to endeavour to reduce, the losses by pilferage on imported cargoes has received the full support of the insurance companies.

New Zealand Sheep Shipped to Canada

Wellington, May 11, 1949.—(FTS)—Eleven purebred sheep, consisting of three Corriedale rams, four Romney rams and four Romney ewes, left Wellington on May 3, 1949, for Vancouver aboard the *S.S. Waikawa*, this being the first shipment of stud sheep made from New Zealand to Canada in eighteen years. The purchases were made by Dr. E. S. Archibald, Director of the Central Experimental Farm, in Ottawa, during his recent visit to New Zealand for the Pacific Science Congress. The Corriedales are destined for an experimental farm at Lethbridge, Alta., while the Romneys are proceeding to an experimental farm at Swift Current, Sask.

Cotton Picking by Machine Approved in Argentina

Buenos Aires, April 11, 1949.—(FTS)—Eight cotton-picking machines of foreign manufacture will provide a demonstration during the coming season, the Ministry of Agriculture having been authorized to experiment with equipment of this character. Interest in cotton machines has been displayed for some time, and those of United States design seem to have proved satisfactory.

Mechanization is becoming increasingly important, due to the high cost of labour, which is limiting the expansion of cultivated areas. Many farmers now restrict their acreage to the amount of land that can be weeded and harvested by their own families. Ten years ago, farm labour was paid 60 pesos per ten kilos of cotton picked, and weeding cost only 10 pesos per hundred linear metres. The rates today are 2.00 pesos and .25 pesos, respectively.

Conditions in the Chaco, which is the principal cotton producing area, are not particularly favourable to mechanization, due to the fact that plantations average only 18 hectares. On the other hand, 22 per cent of the cotton zone consists of holdings of over 40 hectares, where mechanization would present no economic difficulties. In order that this area might be harvested completely by machine, it is estimated that 1,400 units would be required. Under existing exchange conditions, this number of machines could not be imported for some time.

Trade Commissioners on Tour

CANADIAN Trade Commissioners return periodically from their posts in foreign lands to familiarize themselves with conditions in this country and the special requirements of the commercial community. They are in a position to furnish information concerning markets in their respective territories and possible sources of supply. Exporters and importers are urged to communicate with these officers, when in their vicinity, and to discuss the promotion of their particular commercial interests, now and in the future. Arrangements for interviews with these trade commissioners should be made directly through the following offices in the areas concerned:

Ottawa—Foreign Trade Service, Department of Trade and Commerce

Brantford—Board of Trade.
 Calgary—Board of Trade
 Charlottetown—Board of Trade.
 Edmonton—Canadian Manufacturers' Association.
 Fredericton—Chamber of Commerce
 Galt—Board of Trade.
 Halifax—Board of Trade.
 Hamilton—Chamber of Commerce.
 Kitchener—Chamber of Commerce.
 London—Chamber of Commerce.
 Moncton—Board of Trade.
 Montreal—Montreal Board of Trade.
 Quebec City—Board of Trade.
 Regina—Chamber of Commerce.
 Saint John—Board of Trade.

Sarnia—Chamber of Commerce.
 Saskatoon—Board of Trade.
 Sherbrooke—Chamber of Commerce.
 St. Catharines—Chamber of Commerce.
 St. John's—Department of Trade and Commerce, Stott Building.
 Toronto—Canadian Manufacturers' Association.
 Vancouver—Department of Trade and Commerce, 355 Burrard Street.
 Victoria—Department of Trade and Industry.
 Welland—Board of Trade.
 Windsor—Chamber of Commerce.
 Winnipeg—Canadian Manufacturers' Association.

Paul V. McLane Returns from New Zealand

Paul Vernon McLane, Commercial Secretary for Canada in New Zealand, has returned home on leave, and commenced his tour of Canada on Friday at Saint John, N.B., after attending the convention at St. Andrews, N.B., of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association. Born in Union Bay, B.C., Mr. McLane received his early education in Vancouver, and graduated from the University of British Columbia in 1924. He later obtained his Master of Arts degree at the University of California, and a fellowship in foreign trade. Mr. McLane joined the Canadian Trade Commissioner Service in August, 1928, and was posted the following year to Kobe, Japan, as an assistant trade commissioner. He was promoted trade commissioner in January, 1937, and was transferred to Hong Kong in December, 1939. He was interned with other civilians, when the Japanese captured Hong Kong, and was finally evacuated in June, 1942. On his return to Canada, Mr. McLane was appointed assistant secretary of the Shipping Priorities Committee, and later was made director of the import section of that committee. In January, 1946, he was posted to Auckland, New Zealand, as Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, and in October transferred to Wellington, when the office was opened there.



Paul V. McLane

Halifax—June 13.

Truro—June 14.

Bathurst—June 20.

Quebec City—June 23.

Thetford Mines—June 24.

Granby—June 25.

Montreal—June 27-July 9.

Ottawa—July 21-16.

Brockville—July 18.

Toronto—July 19-30.

Hamilton—August 2-3.

Brantford—August 4.

Kitchener—August 5-6.

London—August 8.

Windsor—August 9-10.

C. Blair Birkett, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner in Guatemala City since 1946, has returned home on leave before proceeding to another post. He is making a tour of Canada, discussing trade conditions in Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras and Nicaragua with businessmen interested in that territory.

Hamilton—June 13.
 Kitchener—June 14.
 Winnipeg—June 16.

Vancouver—June 20-25.
 Ottawa—June 30.

Douglas S. Cole, Commercial Counsellor for Canada in Mexico City, has returned home on leave, and will tour this country, discussing with businessmen conditions in Mexico and opportunities for the further development of trade with Canada.

Winnipeg—June 16-18.
 Vancouver—June 27-July 2.

Victoria—July 4.

R. E. Gravel, Assistant Commercial Secretary for Canada in Buenos Aires, Argentina, has returned home on leave before proceeding to another post. He is touring Canada, discussing trade conditions in Argentina, Uruguay and Paraguay with businessmen interested in that territory.

Brantford—June 13.
 London—June 14.
 Windsor-Walkerville—June 15.
 Sarnia—June 16.
 Kitchener—June 17-18.

Galt-Preston—June 20.
 Winnipeg—June 23.
 Vancouver-Victoria—June 27-July 2.
 Ottawa—July 14-16.

Bruce A. Macdonald, Commercial Secretary for Canada in Brussels, Belgium, has returned home on leave, and will make a tour of Canada, discussing with businessmen market conditions in Belgium and Luxembourg.

Toronto—June 11-15.
 Brantford—June 16.
 Hamilton—June 17-18.
 St. Catharines—June 20.
 Welland—June 21.
 Windsor—June 22.

Sarnia—June 23.
 Winnipeg—June 27-28.
 Regina—June 29.
 Swift Current—June 30.
 Calgary—July 4.
 Vancouver—July 6-13.

Howard W. Richardson, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner in Bogotá, Colombia, has returned home on leave. He will make a tour of Canada, discussing trade conditions in Colombia, Panama and the Canal Zone with businessmen interested in that territory.

Toronto—June 11-21.
 Saint John—June 23-24.

Halifax—June 27-28.
 Quebec—June 29-30.

C. J. Van Tighem, Commercial Secretary for Canada in Lima, Peru, has returned home on leave and will tour Canada, discussing with businessmen the further development of trade with Peru and Ecuador. On conclusion of his stay in Canada, Mr. Van Tighem will proceed to São Paulo, Brazil, as Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, succeeding Mr. J. C. Depocas in that post.

Quebec City—June 11-14.

Montreal—June 16-30.

Thailand is Again Official Name for Siam

Singapore, May 13, 1949.—(FTS)—The Government of Siam has announced that the name "Thailand", adopted during the Second World War, has again been adopted. Correspondence and packages should, in future, be addressed to Thailand instead of Siam.

Trade and Tariff Regulations

Paraguay Suspends Imports Permits

Buenos Aires, May 28, 1949.—(FTS)—The Banco de Paraguay has suspended the issuance of all import permits until further notice. Information available here does not indicate when the suspension took effect.

India Increases Import Duty on Aluminum

New Delhi, May 20, 1949.—(FTS)—The Government of India has levied a specific duty of 328 rupees per ton on aluminium ingots, and 121 rupees per ton on aluminium sheets and circles, effective May 15. The new duties are in addition to the present rate of 30 per cent ad valorem.

Pakistan Produces Large Quantity of Hides and Skins

Karachi.—(FTS)—About six and a half million hides and skins are produced annually in Eastern and Western Pakistan. Of this amount, the proportion of hides to skins is between 2 and 3 to 1, and the estimated annual value of the total production of both is the equivalent of about twenty-one million dollars. Among the hides are found the trade names of Daccas, Dinajpurs, and Rangpur, all of which are East Bengal districts, while some varieties of goat skins are classified as Daccas. Kushtias and Dinajpurs.

Hides in Western Pakistan are generally air-dried, although during the rainy season, when sun-drying is not possible, they are treated with a salt solution. When railed to port they are dry but are usually arsenicated before shipment. Wet salting is also commonly used for transport to ocean port, but consignments are not usually shipped in this manner because of added freight costs.

Wet-salted hides and skins are commonly uncasked and washed at shipping port, re-salted, dried and baled in varying weights from 950 to 1,400 pounds.

Little tanning is done at present in Pakistan, although immediate plans for developing and increasing the present number of tanneries are being put into effect. Most tanning prior to partition was done in India at the main tannery centres of Madras and Bombay.

Karachi has always been a principal exporter of raw hides and skins, the main importing countries being the United States, United Kingdom, Italy, France, Belgium, the Netherlands, Finland, Sweden, Spain, Greece and Turkey.

Data for Exporters Compiled

Information, of particular interest to Canadian exporters, concerning shipping documents and customs regulations of foreign countries, is being compiled by the Commercial Relations and Foreign Tariffs Division, Foreign Trade Service. Countries concerning which such information is now available in a revised form are: Cuba, Denmark, Egypt, Guatemala, Italy, Mexico, Netherlands Antilles, Norway, Panama, Surinam (Netherlands Guiana), Sweden, Switzerland and Venezuela. Data on other countries will be made available from time to time.



Ocean-Going Sailing Schedules

Information contained in the following list of sailings is furnished by the steamship companies and agents concerned. This is the latest available, and is subject to change after *Foreign Trade* has gone to press.

The loading date and name of ship are not indicated in some instances, as information available is not sufficiently definite to mention the ship concerned. Exporters should seek further details from the operator or agent mentioned.

Ships loading within ten days of the publication date of this issue are not included.

Departures from Montreal

*Calls at Halifax about four days later.

†Calls at Quebec about two days later.

(r)Indicates refrigerated cargo space.

Destination	Loading Date	Vessel	Operator or Agent
Africa—South and East—			
Cape Town.....	June 17-27	<i>Cabano</i>	Elder Dempster
Port Elizabeth.....	June 20-25	<i>Vancouver County</i>	March Shipping
East London.....	June 25	<i>Constantia</i>	Shipping Limited
Durban.....	June 25	<i>Thorsisle</i>	Kerr Steamships
Lourenço Marques..	June 28	<i>Manny</i>	Shipping Limited
	July 8-16	<i>A Ship</i>	Elder Dempster
	July 18-28	<i>Fort Nottingham</i>	Elder Dempster
	July 25	<i>Thorstrand</i>	Kerr Steamships
Beira.....	June 25	<i>Thorsisle</i>	Kerr Steamships
Mombasa.....	July 25	<i>Thorstrand</i>	Kerr Steamships
Argentina—			
▶ Buenos Aires.....	June 29-July 2	<i>Scottish Prince</i>	Furness Withy
▶ Buenos Aires.....	July 6	<i>Mormacgulf</i>	Montreal Shipping
Australia—			
Brisbane.....	June 23-30	<i>Ashburton</i>	Montreal Australia
Sydney.....			New Zealand Line
Melbourne.....			Montreal Australia
Adelaide.....	August 6	<i>Port Saint John</i>	New Zealand Line
Fremantle.....			
Belgian Congo—			
Matadi.....	June 20-25	<i>Vancouver County</i>	Brock Shipping
	June 25-29	<i>Sein</i>	Furness Withy
	June 29-July 5	<i>Tunaholm</i>	Swedish American
	June 25-30	<i>Hada County</i>	Canada Steamships
	June 26-July 3	<i>Beckenham</i>	Cunard Donaldson
	June 29-July 7	<i>Mont Rolland</i>	Montreal Shipping
	July 1	<i>Prins Willem IV</i>	Shipping Limited
Belgium—	July 2	<i>Carmelfjell</i>	Brock Shipping
Antwerp.....	July 5-10	<i>Kent County</i>	Canada Steamships
	July 15	<i>Ornefjell</i>	Brock Shipping
	July 15-20	<i>Grey County</i>	Canada Steamships
	July 15-22	<i>Krageholm</i>	Swedish American
	July 24-30	<i>Beaconsfield</i>	Cunard Donaldson
	July 28	<i>Ranfjell</i>	Brock Shipping
	July 28-Aug. 2	<i>Brant County</i>	Canada Steamships
	August 3-10	<i>Vasaholm</i>	Swedish American
Brazil—			
Rio de Janeiro.....	June 29-July 2	<i>Scottish Prince</i>	Furness Withy
Santos.....	July 6	<i>Mormacgulf</i>	Montreal Shipping
Ceylon—			
Colombo.....	June 23	<i>City of Norwich</i>	McLean Kennedy

Departures from Montreal—Continued

Destination	Loading Date	Vessel	Operator or Agent
Colombia— Barranquilla.....	{Late June July 18-23	<i>Ciudad de Manizales</i> <i>*Laholm</i>	Canadian Ajax Swedish American
Cuba— Havana..... Havana.....	{July 1-6 July 10	<i>*Tidaholm</i> <i>Federal Mariner</i>	Swedish American Federal Commerce
Denmark— Copenhagen.....	{June 27-30 June 29-July 5 July 2 July 8-12 July 15-22 July 20 August 3-10 August 4	<i>Signeborg</i> <i>Tunaholm</i> <i>Hemseffjell</i> <i>Vigoer</i> <i>Krageholm</i> <i>Makeffjell</i> <i>Vasaholm</i> <i>Terneffjell</i>	Montreal Shipping Swedish American Brock Shipping Swedish American Swedish American Brock Shipping Swedish American Brock Shipping
Egypt— Alexandria..... Port Said..... Suez.....	{July 6-11	<i>Aardijk</i>	Cunard Donaldson
Finland— Helsinki.....	{June 29-July 5 July 8-12 July 15-22 August 3-10	<i>Tunaholm</i> <i>Vigoer</i> <i>Krageholm</i> <i>Vasaholm</i>	Swedish American Swedish American Swedish American Swedish American
France— Le Havre.....	{June 25-29 June 25-30 June 29-July 5 July 1 July 5-10 July 15-20 July 15-22 July 28-Aug. 2 August 3-10	<i>Sein</i> <i>Hada County</i> <i>Tunaholm</i> <i>Prins Willem IV</i> <i>Kent County</i> <i>Grey County</i> <i>Krageholm</i> <i>Brant County</i> <i>Vasaholm</i>	Furness Withy Canada Steamships Swedish American Shipping Limited Canada Steamships Canada Steamships Swedish American Canada Steamships Swedish American
Marseilles.....	June 20-25	<i>Capo Vita</i>	Furness Withy
French Indo- China— Saigon.....	{July 2-8	<i>Steel Age</i>	Isthmian Steamships
Germany— Hamburg.....	{June 26-July 3 June 29-July 7 July 1 June 29-July 5 July 24-30	<i>Beckenham</i> <i>Mont Rolland</i> <i>Prins Willem IV</i> <i>Tunaholm</i> <i>Beaconsfield</i>	Cunard Donaldson Montreal Shipping Shipping Limited Swedish American Cunard Donaldson
Hong Kong.....	{June 22-27 June 25 July 2-8	<i>Ajax</i> <i>Gulfside</i> <i>Steel Age</i>	Cunard Donaldson March Shipping Isthmian Steamships
India and Pakistan— Karachi..... Bombay..... Madras..... Calcutta.....	{June 23	<i>City of Norwich</i>	McLean Kennedy
Indonesia— Batavia..... Samarang..... Soerabaya..... Cheribon..... Belawan-Deli.....	{July 6-11	<i>Aardijk</i>	Cunard Donaldson
Batavia..... Belawan-Deli.....	{July 2-8	<i>Steel Age</i>	Isthmian Steamships
Ireland— Dublin..... Dublin.....	{June 27 July 4	<i>Fanad Head</i> <i>Ramore Head</i>	McLean Kennedy McLean Kennedy

Departures from Montreal—Continued

Destination	Loading Date	Vessel	Operator or Agent
Italy— West Coast Ports....	June 20-25	<i>Capo Vita</i>	Furness Withy
Malaya— Penang.....	July 2-8	<i>Steel Age</i>	Isthmian Steamships
Port Swettenham....	July 6-11	<i>Aardijk</i>	Cunard Donaldson
Mexico— Veracruz.....	July 10	<i>Federal Mariner</i>	Federal Commerce
Veracruz.....	July 1-6	<i>*Tidaholm</i>	Swedish American
Tampico.....			
	June 25-30	<i>Hada County</i>	Canada Steamships
	June 26-July 3	<i>Beckenham</i>	Cunard Donaldson
	June 29-July 5	<i>Tunaholm</i>	Swedish American
	June 29-July 7	<i>Mont Rolland</i>	Montreal Shipping
	July 1	<i>Prins Willem IV</i>	Shipping Limited
Netherlands— Amsterdam.....	July 2	<i>Carmelfjell</i>	Brock Shipping
Rotterdam.....	July 5-10	<i>Kent County</i>	Canada Steamships
	July 15	<i>Ornefjell</i>	Canada Steamships
	July 15-20	<i>Grey County</i>	Canada Steamships
	July 15-22	<i>Kragholm</i>	Swedish American
	July 24-30	<i>Beaconsfield</i>	Cunard Donaldson
	July 28	<i>Rannefjell</i>	Brock Shipping
	July 28-Aug. 2	<i>Brant County</i>	Canada Steamships
	August 3-10	<i>Vasaholm</i>	Swedish American
Netherlands Antilles— Wilhelmstad.....	July 18-23	<i>*Laholm</i>	Swedish American
New Zealand— Auckland.....	June 28-July 7	<i>Port Quebec</i>	Montreal Australia New Zealand Line
Wellington.....			
Lyttleton.....			
Dunedin.....			
Bluff.....			
Northern Ireland— Belfast.....	June 23-27	<i>Torr Head</i>	McLean Kennedy
Norway— Oslo.....	June 29-July 5	<i>Tunaholm</i>	Swedish American
Kristiansand.....	July 8-12	<i>Vigoer</i>	Swedish American
Stavanger.....	July 15-22	<i>Kragholm</i>	Swedish American
Bergen.....	August 3-10	<i>Vasaholm</i>	Swedish American
Oslo.....	July 2	<i>Hemsefjell</i>	Brock Shipping
Stavanger.....	July 20	<i>Makefjell</i>	Brock Shipping
Bergen.....	August 4	<i>Ternefjell</i>	Brock Shipping
Philippines— Manila.....	June 22-27	<i>Ajaz</i>	Cunard Donaldson
Manila.....	July 2-8	<i>Steel Age</i>	Isthmian Steamships
Poland— Gdynia.....	June 29-July 5	<i>Tunaholm</i>	Swedish American
Gdansk.....	July 8-12	<i>*Vigoer</i>	Swedish American
Puerto Rico— San Juan.....	July 18-23	<i>*Laholm</i>	Swedish American
Singapore	July 2-8	<i>Steel Age</i>	Isthmian Steamships
	July 6-11	<i>Aardijk</i>	Cunard Donaldson
Sweden— Gothenburg.....	June 29-July 5	<i>Tunaholm</i>	Swedish American
Malmo.....	July 8-12	<i>Vigoer</i>	Swedish American
Norrkoping.....	July 15-22	<i>Kragholm</i>	Swedish American
Stockholm.....	August 3-10	<i>Vasaholm</i>	Swedish American
Gothenburg.....	June 27-30	<i>Signeborg</i>	Montreal Shipping
Malmo.....			
Stockholm.....			

Departures from Montreal—*Concluded*

Destination	Loading Date	Vessel	Operator or Agent
Thailand— Bangkok.....	July 2-8	<i>Steel Age</i>	Isthmian Steamships
United Kingdom— Avonmouth.....	(June 22-29 July 1-7 July 10-16)	<i>Dorelian</i> (r) <i>Moveria</i> (r) <i>Delitian</i> (r)	Cunard Donaldson Cunard Donaldson Cunard Donaldson
Glasgow.....	(June 19-23 June 26-July 4 July 10-18 July 24-31 July 30-Aug. 7)	<i>Salacia</i> (r) <i>Laurentia</i> (r) <i>Lismoria</i> (r) <i>Salacia</i> (r) <i>Laurentia</i>	Cunard Donaldson Cunard Donaldson Cunard Donaldson Cunard Donaldson Cunard Donaldson
Hull.....	June 25-29	<i>Consuelo</i> (r)	McLean Kennedy
Liverpool.....	(June 21-25 June 23-27 June 24 June 28-July 3 June 29-July 2 July 8 July 15 July 16-23 July 22-29 July 28-Aug. 2)	<i>Fanad Head</i> <i>Torr Head</i> <i>Empress of France</i> (r) <i>Fort Cadotte</i> <i>Ramore Head</i> <i>Empress of Canada</i> (r) <i>Empress of France</i> (r) <i>Arabia</i> (r) <i>Hillcrest Park</i> <i>Franconia</i> (r)	McLean Kennedy McLean Kennedy Canadian Pacific Cunard Donaldson McLean Kennedy Canadian Pacific Canadian Pacific Cunard Donaldson Cunard Donaldson Cunard Donaldson
London.....	(June 17-24 June 22 July 2 July 15 July 22-28 July 28)	<i>Fort Musquarro</i> <i>Beaver Glen</i> (r) <i>Carmelfjell</i> <i>Ornefjell</i> <i>Sibley Park</i> <i>Ravenefjell</i>	Cunard Donaldson Canadian Pacific Brock Shipping Brock Shipping Cunard Donaldson Brock Shipping
Manchester.....	(June 22-25 June 29-July 2)	<i>Manchester Port</i> (r) <i>Manchester City</i> (r)	Furness Withy Furness Withy
Uruguay— Montevideo..... Montevideo.....	June 29-July 2 July 6	<i>Scottish Prince</i> <i>Mormacgulf</i>	Furness Withy Montreal Shipping
Vancouver	June 25	<i>Gulfside</i>	Monsen Clarke
Venezuela— Puerto Cabello.... La Guaira..... Maracaibo.....	Late June July 18-23	<i>Ciudad de Manizales</i> <i>*Laholm</i>	Canadian Ajax Swedish American
West Indies— Antigua..... Barbados..... Bermuda..... British Guiana.... Dominica..... Grenada..... Montserrat..... St. Kitts..... St. Lucia..... St. Vincent..... Trinidad.....	June 22-July 1 June 28-July 7 July 2-11 July 12-21 July 12-21 July 23-Aug. 1 August 2-11 August 12-21	<i>*Canadian Cruiser</i> <i>A Ship</i> <i>*Canadian Challenger</i> (r) <i>A Ship</i> <i>Lady Rodney</i> (r) <i>Canadian Constructor</i> (r) <i>Lady Nelson</i> (r) <i>Canadian Cruiser</i> (r)	Canadian National Alcoa Steamships Canadian National Alcoa Steamships Canadian National Canadian National Canadian National Canadian National Canadian National
Jamaica..... Bahamas.....	June 27 July 6	<i>Canadian Highlander</i> <i>Canadian Observer</i>	Canadian National Canadian National

Canadian Gold Production Increased

Gold production in Canada in 1947 amounted to 3,070,221 fine troy ounces valued at \$107,457,735 as compared with 2,832,554 worth \$104,096,359 in the preceding year. The employment situation showed some improvement, being aided by the placement in the mines of many displaced persons brought from Europe.—(*Dominion Bureau of Statistics*)

Departures from Quebec

(r) Indicates refrigerated cargo space.

Destination	Loading Date	Vessel	Operator or Agent
Netherlands—			
Amsterdam.....	June 28-29	<i>Volendam</i>	Furness Withy
Rotterdam.....	July 5-6	<i>Tabinta</i>	Furness Withy
	July 29-30	<i>Volendam</i>	Furness Withy
United Kingdom—			
Liverpool.....	July 4-6	<i>Franconia</i> (r)	Cunard Donaldson
London.....	July 10-14	<i>Samaria</i> (r)	Cunard Donaldson
London.....	July 24-28	<i>Scythia</i> (r)	Cunard Donaldson

Departures from Halifax

(r) Indicates refrigerated cargo space.

Destination	Loading Date	Vessel	Operator or Agent
Cuba—			
Santiago.....	June 28-30	<i>Magister</i>	Pickford and Black
Dominican Republic—			
Ciudad Trujillo.....	June 28-30	<i>Magister</i>	Pickford and Black
Haiti—			
Port au Prince.....	June 28-30	<i>Magister</i>	Pickford and Black
Jamaica—			
Kingston.....	June 28-30	<i>Magister</i>	Pickford and Black
United Kingdom—			
Liverpool.....	June 22-27	<i>Newfoundland</i> (r)	Furness Withy
Liverpool.....	July 9-14	<i>Nova Scotia</i> (r)	Furness Withy
Southampton.....	July 2	<i>Aquitania</i>	Cunard Donaldson
Southampton.....	July 23	<i>Aquitania</i>	Cunard Donaldson

Departures from Vancouver

Ships listed under "Departures from Vancouver" may possibly be loading in addition at New Westminster. Exporters should communicate with agents in Vancouver to obtain information concerning loading dates, berths, available cargo space and rates.

(r) Indicates refrigerated cargo space.

Destination	Loading Date	Vessel	Operator or Agent
Africa-East and South—			
Lourenço Marques.....	July 2	<i>Silveroak</i>	Dingwall Cotts
Cape Town.....			
Port Elizabeth.....			
East London.....			
Durban.....			
Argentina—			
Buenos Aires.....	July 1	<i>Falkanger</i>	Empire Shipping
Australia—			
Sydney.....	July 23	<i>Mattawunga</i> <i>Goonawarra</i>	Empire Shipping Empire Shipping
Melbourne.....	Mid-August		
Adelaide.....			
Sydney.....	July 3	<i>Sierra</i>	Dingwall Cotts
Melbourne.....			
Sydney.....	July 22	<i>Aorangi</i>	Canadian Australasian

Departures from Vancouver—Continued

Destination	Loading Date	Vessel	Operator or Agent
Belgium— Antwerp.....	{ July 5 July 18 July 19 August 11 August 23	<i>Paraguay</i> (r) <i>Golden Gale</i> (r) <i>Valognes</i> <i>Bio Vio</i> (r) <i>Seattle</i> (r)	Gardner Johnson Gardner Johnson Empire Shipping Gardner Johnson Gardner Johnson
Brazil— Rio de Janeiro..... Santos.....	{ July 1	<i>Falkanger</i>	Empire Shipping
Burma— Rangoon.....	July 5	<i>Höegh Silvercloud</i>	Dingwall Cotts
Canal Zone— Balboa..... Cristobal.....	{ June 24 July 10 July 14 July 28 August 11	<i>Timber Hitch</i> <i>Anchor Hitch</i> <i>Santa Flavia</i> (r) <i>Coastal Adventurer</i> <i>Coastal Nomad</i>	Gardner Johnson Gardner Johnson Gardner Johnson Gardner Johnson Gardner Johnson
Balboa..... Panama City.....	{ August 1	<i>Santa Juana</i> (r)	Gardner Johnson
Ceylon— Colombo..... Colombo.....	{ June 25 July 18	<i>Lawak</i> <i>Silvermaple</i>	Dingwall Cotts Dingwall Cotts
Chile— Arica..... Antofagasta..... Valparaiso.....	{ July 1 July 14 August 1	<i>Falkanger</i> <i>Santa Flavia</i> (r) <i>Santa Juana</i> (r)	Empire Shipping Gardner Johnson Gardner Johnson
China— Shanghai.....	June 29	<i>Mongabarra</i>	Empire Shipping
Colombia— Barranquilla.....	{ June 24 July 7 July 10 July 28 August 11	<i>Timber Hitch</i> <i>Don Anselmo</i> <i>Anchor Hitch</i> <i>Coastal Adventurer</i> <i>Coastal Nomad</i>	Gardner Johnson Empire Shipping Gardner Johnson Gardner Johnson Gardner Johnson
Buenaventura.....	{ July 7 July 14 August 1	<i>Don Anselmo</i> <i>Santa Flavia</i> (r) <i>Santa Juana</i>	Empire Shipping Gardner Johnson Gardner Johnson
Costa Rica— Puntarenas.....	{ June 24 July 7 July 10 July 28 August 11	<i>Timber Hitch</i> <i>Don Anselmo</i> <i>Anchor Hitch</i> <i>Coastal Adventurer</i> <i>Coastal Nomad</i>	Gardner Johnson Empire Shipping Gardner Johnson Gardner Johnson Gardner Johnson
Cuba— Havana..... Santiago.....	{ Mid-July	<i>Aristotelis</i>	Empire Shipping
Cyprus— Morphou Bay.....	Mid-July	<i>Aristotelis</i>	Empire Shipping
Ecuador— Guayaquil.....	{ July 14 August 1	<i>Santa Flavia</i> (r) <i>Santa Juana</i> (r)	Gardner Johnson Gardner Johnson
El Salvador— La Libertad.....	{ July 7 July 10 July 28 August 11	<i>Don Anselmo</i> <i>Anchor Hitch</i> <i>Coastal Adventurer</i> <i>Coastal Nomad</i>	Empire Shipping Gardner Johnson Gardner Johnson Gardner Johnson
Fiji— Suva..... Suva.....	{ Late July July 22	<i>Thorscape</i> <i>Aorangi</i>	Empire Shipping Canadian Australasian
France— Le Havre.....	July 19	<i>Valognes</i>	Empire Shipping

Departures from Vancouver—Continued

Destination	Loading Date	Vessel	Operator or Agent
Germany— Hamburg.....	{ July 5 July 18 August 11 August 23	<i>Paraguay</i> (r) <i>Golden Gate</i> (r) <i>Bio Bio</i> (r) <i>Seattle</i> (r)	Gardner Johnson Gardner Johnson Gardner Johnson Gardner Johnson
Guatemala— San Jose.....	{ June 24 July 7 July 10 July 28 August 11	<i>Timber Hitch</i> <i>Don Anselmo</i> <i>Anchor Hitch</i> <i>Coastal Adventurer</i> <i>Coastal Nomad</i>	Gardner Johnson Empire Shipping Gardner Johnson Gardner Johnson Gardner Johnson
Hawaii— Honolulu.....	July 22	<i>Aorangi</i>	Canadian Australasian
Hong Kong.....	July 29	<i>Mongabarra</i>	Empire Shipping
India and Pakistan— Karachi..... Bombay.....	{ June 25	<i>Lawak</i>	Dingwall Cotts
Bombay..... Calcutta.....	{ July 18	<i>Silvermaple</i>	Dingwall Cotts
Madras..... Calcutta.....	{ July 5	<i>Høegh Silvercloud</i>	Dingwall Cotts
Indonesia— Batavia..... Soerabaya..... Samarang..... Cheribon.....	{ June 25 July 5	<i>Lawak</i> <i>Høegh Silvercloud</i>	Dingwall Cotts Dingwall Cotts
Israel— Haifa.....	Mid-July	<i>Aristotelis</i>	Empire Shipping
Italy— Genoa..... Naples..... Venice.....	{ June 28 July 10 Late July	<i>Etna</i> <i>Leme</i>	Empire Shipping Empire Shipping
Malaya— Penang..... Port Swettenham..	{ July 18	<i>Silvermaple</i>	Dingwall Cotts
Mexico— Manzanillo..... Acapulco.....	{ June 24 July 10 July 28 August 11	<i>Timber Hitch</i> <i>Anchor Hitch</i> <i>Coastal Adventurer</i> <i>Coastal Nomad</i>	Gardner Johnson Gardner Johnson Gardner Johnson Gardner Johnson
Netherlands— Amsterdam..... Rotterdam.....	{ July 19	<i>Valognes</i>	Empire Shipping
New Caledonia— Noumea	Late July	<i>Thorscape</i>	Empire Shipping
New Hebrides— Port Vila.....	Late July	<i>Thorscape</i>	Empire Shipping
New Zealand— Auckland..... Auckland.....	{ July 3 July 22	<i>Sierra</i> <i>Aorangi</i>	Dingwall Cotts Canadian Australasian
Persian Gulf.....	June 25	<i>Lawak</i>	Dingwall Cotts
Peru— Callao..... Mollendo.....	{ July 1 July 14 August 1	<i>Falkanger</i> <i>Santa Flavia</i> (r) <i>Santa Juana</i> (r)	Empire Shipping Gardner Johnson Gardner Johnson

Departures from Vancouver—Concluded

Destination	Loading Date	Vessel	Operator or Agent
Philippines—			
Manila.....	June 25	<i>Lawak</i>	Dingwall Cotts
Iloilo.....			
Cebu.....			
Manila.....	July 5	<i>Høegh Silvercloud</i>	Dingwall Cotts
Iloilo.....			
Manila.....	June 29	<i>Mongabarra Silvermaple</i>	Empire Shipping
Cebu.....	July 18		Dingwall Cotts
Samoa—			
Apia.....	Late July	<i>Thorscape</i>	Empire Shipping
Pago-Pago.....	July 3	<i>Sierra</i>	Dingwall Cotts
Singapore.....	July 18	<i>Silvermaple</i>	Dingwall Cotts
Society Islands—			
Papeete.....	Late July	<i>Thorscape</i>	Empire Shipping
Sweden—			
Stockholm.....	July 5	<i>Paraguay (r)</i>	Gardner Johnson
Gothenburg.....	July 18	<i>Golden Gate (r)</i>	Gardner Johnson
	August 11	<i>Bio Bio (r)</i>	Gardner Johnson
	August 23	<i>Seattle (r)</i>	Gardner Johnson
Trieste.....	June 28	<i>Etna</i>	Empire Shipping
United Kingdom—			
Cardiff.....	June 29	<i>Pacific Nomad</i>	Furness Withy
Manchester.....	Early July Mid-August	<i>Pacific Exporter Pacific Enterprise</i>	Furness Withy Furness Withy
	June 24	<i>Dallas City</i>	Dingwall Cotts
	July 5	<i>Paraguay (r)</i>	Gardner Johnson
Unstated Ports.....	July 18	<i>Golden Gate (r)</i>	Gardner Johnson
	August 11	<i>Bio Bio (r)</i>	Gardner Johnson
	August 23	<i>Seattle (r)</i>	Gardner Johnson
Uruguay—			
Montevideo.....	July 1	<i>Falkanger</i>	Empire Shipping
Venezuela—			
Maracaibo.....	June 24	<i>Timber Hitch</i>	Gardner Johnson
	July 10	<i>Anchor Hitch</i>	Gardner Johnson
	July 28	<i>Coastal Adventurer</i>	Gardner Johnson
	Aug 11	<i>Coastal Nomad</i>	Gardner Johnson
Maracaibo.....	July 7	<i>Don Anselmo</i>	Empire Shipping
Puerto Cabello.....			

Services to Newfoundland

Transportation is a major factor in the economy of Newfoundland, which is served by a number of steamship services operating the year round from Halifax and North Sydney, and from Montreal during the season of open navigation on the St. Lawrence. Trans-Canada Air Lines also maintains a daily service between Montreal and Gander Airport, via Moncton, N.B., and Sydney, N.S. Boston is likewise connected with Gander Airport, via Yarmouth, N.S., Saint John, N.B., and Halifax, N.S. Steamship companies, ports of call and the frequency of their services are as follows:

Halifax to St. John's.....	Weekly.....	Furness Red Cross Line
Halifax to St. John's.....	Every three weeks...	Furness Warren Line
Halifax to St. John's.....	Every ten days.....	Newfoundland-Canada Steamships
Halifax to St. John's.....	Fortnightly.....	Rowlings
Halifax to St. John's.....	Weekly.....	Shaw Steamships
Montreal to St. John's.....	Every ten days.....	Blue Peter Steamships
Montreal to St. John's.....	Fortnightly.....	Clarke Steamships
Montreal to Corner Brook.....	Fortnightly.....	Clarke Steamships
Montreal to St. John's.....	Fortnightly.....	Newfoundland-Canada Steamships
North Sydney to Port aux Basques..	Tri-weekly.....	Canadian National Railways
Hamilton to St. John's.....	Fortnightly.....	Newfoundland-Great Lakes SS.
Toronto to St. John's.....	Fortnightly.....	Newfoundland-Great Lakes SS.

Foreign Trade Service Abroad

Cable address:—Canadian, unless otherwise shown.

Note.—Bentley's Second Phrase Code is used by Canadian Trade Commissioners.

Argentina

Buenos Aires—H. L. BROWN, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Bartolomé Mitre 478.

Territory includes Uruguay and Paraguay.

Buenos Aires—W. B. McCULLOUGH, Commercial Secretary (Agricultural Specialist), Canadian Embassy, Bartolomé Mitre 478.

Australia

Sydney—C. M. CROFT, Commercial Counsellor for Canada, City Mutual Life Building, Hunter and Bligh Streets. Address for letters: Post Office Box 3952V.

Territory includes the Australian Capital Territory, New South Wales, Queensland, Northern Territory and Dependencies.

Melbourne—F. W. FRASER, Commercial Secretary for Canada, 83 William Street. Territory includes States of Victoria, South Australia, Western Australia, and Tasmania.

Belgian Congo

Leopoldville—A. B. BRODIE, Acting Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Forescom Building. Address for letters: Boîte Postale 373.

Territory includes Angola and French Equatorial Africa.

Belgium

Brussels—B. A. MACDONALD, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, 46 rue Montoyer.

Territory includes Luxembourg.

Brazil

Rio de Janeiro—MAURICE BÉLANGER, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Edifício Metropole. Avenida Presidente Wilson 165. Address for letters: Caixa Postal 2164.

São Paulo—Acting Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Canadian Consulate, Edifício Alois, Rua 7 de Abril 252. Address for letters: Caixa Postal 6034.

Chile

Santiago—E. H. MAGUIRE, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Bank of London and South America Building. Address for letters: Casilla 771.

Territory includes Bolivia.

China

Shanghai—B. I. RANKIN, Acting Commercial Secretary for Canada, 27 The Bund. Postal District (0).

Colombia

Bogotá—H. W. RICHARDSON, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Edificio Colombiana de Seguros. Address for letters: Apartado 1618. Address for air mail: Apartado Aereo 3562.

Territory includes Republic of Panama and the Canal Zone.

Cuba

Havana—A. W. EVANS, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Legation, Avenida de las Misiones 17. Address for letters: Apartado 1945.

Territory includes Haiti, Dominican Republic and Puerto Rico.

Egypt

Cairo—J. M. BOYER, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 22 Sharia Kasr el Nil. Address for letters: Post Office Box 1770.

Territory includes Aden, Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, Cyprus, Ethiopia, Iraq, Israel, Lebanon, Saudi Arabia, Syria and Transjordan.

France

Paris—J. P. MANION, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy. Address for letters: 3 rue Scribe.

Territory includes Algeria, French Morocco and Tunisia.

Paris—J. H. TREMBLAY, Commercial Secretary (Agricultural Specialist), Canadian Embassy. Address for letters: 3 rue Scribe.

Territory includes Belgium, Denmark, France and the Netherlands.

Germany

Frankfurt—B. J. BACHAND, Canadian Economic Representative, Canadian Consulate, Economic Section, 145 Fuerstenbergerstrasse, A.P.O. 757, U.S. Army.

Cable address, Canadian Frankfurt/Main.

Greece

Athens—T. J. MONTY, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, 31 Vassilissis Sophias Avenue.

Foreign Trade Service Abroad—Continued

Guatemala

Guatemala City—J. C. DEPOCAS, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, No. 20, 4th Avenue South. Address for letters: Post Office Box 400.
Territory includes Costa Rica, El Salvador, Honduras and Nicaragua.

Hong Kong

Hong Kong—K. F. NOBLE, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Hong Kong Bank Building. Address for letters: Post Office Box 126.
Territory includes South China, the Philippine Islands and French Indo-China.

India

New Delhi—RICHARD GREW, Commercial Secretary, Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Post Office Box 11.
Bombay—C. R. GALLOW, Commercial Secretary for Canada, Gresham Assurance House, Mint Road. Address for letters: Post Office Box 886.
Territory includes Burma and Ceylon.

Ireland

Dublin—H. L. E. PRIESTMAN, Commercial Secretary for Canada, 66 Upper O'Connell Street.

Italy

Rome—R. G. C. SMITH, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Via Saverio Mercadante 15-17.
Territory includes Malta, Yugoslavia and Libya.

Jamaica

Kingston—M. B. PALMER, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Canadian Bank of Commerce Chambers. Address for letters: Post Office Box 225.
Territory includes the Bahamas and British Honduras.

Japan

Tokyo—J. C. BRITTON, Commercial Representative, Canadian Liaison Mission, Canadian Legation Building.

Mexico

Mexico City—D. S. COLE, Commercial Counsellor, Canadian Embassy, Edificio Internacional, Paseo de la Reforma. Address for letters: Apartado Num. 126-Bis.

Netherlands

The Hague—J. A. LANGLEY, Commercial Counsellor, Canadian Embassy, Sophialaan 1-A.

New Zealand

Wellington—P. V. McLANE, Commercial Secretary, Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Government Life Insurance Building. Address for letters: Post Office Box 1660.
Territory includes Fiji and Western Samoa.

Wellington—Dr. W. C. HOPPER, Commercial Secretary (Agricultural Specialist), Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Government Life Insurance Building. Address for letters: Post Office Box 1660.

Norway

Oslo—S. G. MACDONALD, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Legation, Fridtjof Nansens Plass 5.
Territory includes Denmark and Greenland.

Pakistan

Karachi—G. A. BROWNE, Acting Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, The Cotton Exchange, McLeod Road. Address for letters: Post Office Box 531.
Territory includes Iran and Afghanistan.

Peru

Lima—Acting Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Edificio Boza, Carabaya 831, Plaza San Martin. Address for letters: Casilla 1212.
Territory includes Ecuador.

Portugal

Lisbon—L. S. GLASS, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Canadian Consulate General, Rua Rodrigo da Fonseca 103.
Territory includes the Azores and Madeira, Spain, Spanish Morocco, the Canary Islands and Gibraltar.

Singapore

Singapore—PAUL SYKES, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Room D-2, Union Building. Address for letters: Post Office Box 845.
Territory includes Federation of Malaya, Indonesia, North Borneo, Brunei, Sarawak and Thailand.

South Africa

Johannesburg—S. V. ALLEN, Commercial Secretary for Canada, Mutual Building, Harrison Street. Address for letters: Post Office Box 715.
Territory includes Transvaal, Natal, Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia, Mozambique or Portuguese East Africa, Kenya, Nyasaland, Tanganyika and Uganda.
Cable address, Cantracom.

Foreign Trade Service Abroad—*Concluded*

Cape Town—S. G. TREGASKES, Acting Commercial Secretary for Canada, New South African Mutual Buildings, 21 Parliament Street. Address for letters: Post Office Box 683.

Territory includes Cape Province, Orange Free State, South-West Africa, Mauritius and Madagascar.

Cable address, Cantracom.

Sweden

Stockholm—Acting Commercial Secretary, Canadian Legation, Strandvägen 7-C. Address for letters: Post Office Box 14042.

Territory includes Finland.

Switzerland

Berne—YVES LAMONTAGNE, Commercial Counsellor, Canadian Legation, Thunstrasse 95.

Territory includes Austria, Czechoslovakia and Hungary.

Trinidad

Port-of-Spain—T. G. MAJOR, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 43 St. Vincent Street. Address for letters: Post Office Box 125.

Territory includes Barbados, Windward and Leeward Islands, British Guiana, Dutch Guiana, French Guiana, and the French West Indies.

Turkey

Istanbul—G. F. G. HUGHES, Acting Commercial Secretary for Canada, 20 Yeni Carsi Caddesi, Beyoglu. Address for letters: Post Office Box 2220, Beyoglu.

United Kingdom

London—A. E. BRYAN, Commercial Counsellor, Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Canada House, Trafalgar Square, S.W.1.

Cable address, Sleighing, London.

London—R. P. BOWER, Commercial Secretary, Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Canada House, Trafalgar Square, S.W.1.

Territory includes the South of England, East Anglia and British West Africa (Gold Coast, Sierra Leone and Nigeria).

Cable address, Sleighing, London.

London—W. B. GORNALL, Commercial Secretary (Agricultural Specialist), Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Canada House, Trafalgar Square, S.W.1.

Cable address, Cantracom, London.

London—R. D. ROE, Commercial Secretary (Timber Specialist), Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Canada House, Trafalgar Square, S.W.1.

Cable address, Timcom, London.

Liverpool—M. J. VECHSLER, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Martins Bank Building, Water Street.

Territory includes the Midlands, North of England and Wales.

Glasgow—J. L. MUTTER, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 200 St. Vincent Street.

Territory covers Scotland and Iceland.

Cable address, Cantracom.

Belfast—H. L. E. PRIESTMAN, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 36 Victoria Square.

Territory covers Northern Ireland.

United States

Washington—J. H. ENGLISH, Commercial Counsellor, Canadian Embassy, 1746 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W.

Washington—G. R. PATERSON, Agricultural Counsellor, Canadian Embassy, 1746 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W.

New York City—M. T. STEWART, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, British Empire Building, Rockefeller Center. Territory includes Bermuda.

Cable address, Cantracom.

New York City—M. B. BURSEY, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner (Fisheries Specialist), British Empire Building, Rockefeller Center.

Boston—T. F. M. NEWTON, Consul of Canada, 532 Little Building, 80 Bolyston Street, Boston 16.

Detroit—J. J. HURLEY, Consul of Canada, Canadian Consulate, 1035 Penobscot Building, Detroit 26, Michigan.

Chicago—EDMOND TURCOTTE, Consul-General of Canada, Suite 800, Chicago Daily News Building, 400 West Madison Street.

Los Angeles—V. E. DUCLOS, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Associated Realty Building, 510 West Sixth Street.

San Francisco—H. A. SCOTT, Consul-General of Canada, 3rd Floor, Kohl Building, 400 Montgomery Street.

Venezuela

Caracas—C. S. BISSETT, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Canadian Consulate General, 8° Piso, Edificio America, Esquina Veroes.

Territory includes Netherlands Antilles.

Foreign Exchange Quotations

The following are nominal quotations, based on rates available in London or New York and converted into Canadian terms at the mid-rate for sterling or par for United States dollars, as furnished by the Foreign Exchange Division of the Bank of Canada. These quotations may be found useful in considering statistics and prices generally, but Canadian exporters are reminded that the kinds of currency which may be accepted for exports to different countries are specifically covered by the Foreign Exchange Control Act and Regulations, and that funds may sometimes be tendered in payment for exports, which cannot, in fact, be transferred to Canada. Both importers and exporters are advised to communicate with their bankers before completing financial arrangements for the sale or purchase of commodities, to ensure that the method of payment contemplated is not only possible but that it is in accordance with the Foreign Exchange Control Act and Regulations.

Country	Monetary Unit		Nominal Quotations May 30	Nominal Quotations June 7
Argentina.....	Peso	Off.	-2977	-2977
		Free	-2085	-2085
Australia.....	Pound	.....	3-2240	3-2240
Belgium and Belgian Congo.....	Franc	.....	-0228	-0228
Bolivia.....	Boliviano	.....	-0238	-0238
British West Indies (except Jamaica).....	Dollar	.....	-8396	-8396
Brazil.....	Cruzeiro	.....	-0544	-0544
Burma.....	Rupee	.....	-3022	-3022
Ceylon.....	Rupee	.....	-0517	-0517
Chile.....	Peso	Off.	-0322	-0322
		Export	-5128	-5128
Colombia.....	Peso	.....	-1800	-1800
Costa Rica.....	Colon	.....	1-0000	1-0000
Cuba.....	Peso	.....	-0200	-0200
Czechoslovakia.....	Koruna	.....	-2083	-0283
Denmark.....	Krone	.....	1-0000	1-0000
Dominican Republic.....	Peso	.....	-0740	-0740
Ecuador.....	Sucre	.....	4-1330	4-1330
Egypt.....	Pound	.....	-4000	-4000
El Salvador.....	Colon	.....	3-6306	3-6306
Fiji.....	Pound	.....	-0073	-0073
Finland.....	Markka	.....	-0036	-0036
France, Monaco and French North Africa.....	Franc	Off.	-0030	-0030
		Free	-0073	-0073
French Empire—African.....	Franc	.....	-0201	-0201
French Pacific Possessions.....	Franc	.....	-3000	-3000
Germany.....	Deutsche Mark	.....	1-0000	1-0000
Guatemala.....	Quetzal	.....	-2000	-2000
Haiti.....	Gourde	.....	-5000	-5000
Honduras.....	Lempira	.....	-2518	-2518
Hong Kong.....	Dollar	.....	-1541	-1541
Iceland.....	Krona	.....	-3022	-3022
India.....	Rupee	.....	-0312	-0312
Iran.....	Rial	.....	4-0300	4-0300
Iraq.....	Dinar	.....	4-0300	4-0300
Ireland.....	Pound	.....	3-0000	3-0000
Israel.....	Pound	.....	-0017	-0017
Italy.....	Lira	.....	4-0300	4-0300
Jamaica.....	Pound	.....	-0027	-0027
Japan.....	Yen	.....	-4561	-4561
Lebanon.....	Piastre	.....	-1205	-1214
Mexico.....	Peso	.....	-3769	-3769
Netherlands and Indonesia.....	Florin	.....	-5302	-5302
Netherlands Antilles.....	Florin	.....	4-0150	4-0150
New Zealand.....	Pound	.....	-2000	-2000
Nicaragua.....	Cordoba	.....	-2015	-2015
Norway.....	Krone	.....	-3022	-3022
Pakistan.....	Rupee	.....	1-0000	1-0000
Panama.....	Balboa	.....	-3200	-3200
Paraguay.....	Guarani	.....	-1538	-1538
Peru.....	Sol	.....	-4975	-4975
Philippines.....	Peso	.....	-0403	-0403
Portugal and Colonies.....	Escudo	.....	-4701	-4701
Singapore.....	Straits Dollar	.....	-0916	-0916
Spain and Colonies.....	Peseta	.....	-2783	-2783
Sweden.....	Krona	.....	-2336	-2336
Switzerland.....	Franc	.....	-3571	-3571
Turkey.....	Lira	.....	-1000	-1000
Thailand.....	Baht	.....	4-0300	4-0300
Union of South Africa.....	Pound	.....	4-0300	4-0300
United Kingdom.....	Pound	.....	1-0000	1-0000
United States.....	Dollar	.....	-6583	-6583
Uruguay.....	Peso	Controlled	-5618	-5618
		Uncontrolled	-2985	-2985
Venezuela.....	Bolivar	.....	-0200	-0200
Yugoslavia.....	Dinar	.....		

Trade Publications Available

ABC of Canadian Export Trade

Prepared by Export Division, Foreign Trade Service. Obtainable from King's Printer, Government Printing Bureau, Ottawa, for 25 cents a copy in Canada and 50 cents for delivery abroad.

Canada—Butcher, Baker, Grocer

Brochure, illustrating the extent to which foodstuffs are being shipped to the United Kingdom, prepared for distribution at the Dairy Show, in London, England, and to the provision trade in Great Britain. Obtainable from Publicity Division, Foreign Trade Service, Ottawa.

Canadian Export Timbers

Brochure, illustrating and describing Canadian woods available for export, prepared for distribution at Building Trades Exhibition, in Manchester, England. Obtainable from King's Printer, Government Printing Bureau, Ottawa, for 25 cents.

Canadian Furs

Brochure, pertaining primarily to ranch furs, prepared for distribution at international Fur and Leather Fair, in Basle, Switzerland. Obtainable from Publicity Division, Foreign Trade Service, Ottawa.

Canadian Certified Seed Potatoes

Folder, illustrating varieties most suitable for shipment to other countries, prepared for distribution abroad in an effort to stimulate export sale of seed potatoes. Obtainable from Publicity Division, Foreign Trade Service, Ottawa.

Eighty Years of Foreign Trade

Reprint of article in *Canadian Geographical Journal*, which reviews development of Canada's trade between 1867 and 1947. Obtainable from Publicity Division, Foreign Trade Service, Ottawa.

Reprints of Economic Reviews

Reports on the following countries, reproduced originally in the *Commercial Intelligence Journal and Foreign Trade*: Argentina, Australia, British West Indies and British Guiana, French North Africa, India, Iran, New Zealand. Obtainable from Publicity Division, Foreign Trade Service, Ottawa.

Reprints of Special Articles

Articles on the following subjects, published in *Foreign Trade*, have been reprinted in pamphlet form, and may be obtained from the Publicity Division, Foreign Trade Service, Ottawa:

- Assistance Available from Trade Commissioners
- Branch Plant Expansion Encouraged
- Canadian Port Facilities Aid Foreign Trade
- Canadian Toy Industry
- European Recovery Program Related to Canadian Economy
- Foreign Import Controls and Exchange Regulations
- Import Control of Capital Goods Under Emergency Act
- Industrial Development in Canada
- Influence of Geography on Import Trade
- Production of Sports Equipment in Canada
- Trade Procedure for American and British Zones in Germany

Trade Bulletins and Reports

Detailed information on foreign trade is compiled by Dominion Bureau of Statistics, being issued on a monthly, quarterly and annual basis. The Dominion Statistician is also responsible for compilation of the *Canada Year Book*; the *Canada Handbook*, the *Canadian Statistical Review* and commodity reports. Catalogue of publications obtainable from Information Service, Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa.

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KING'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
1949

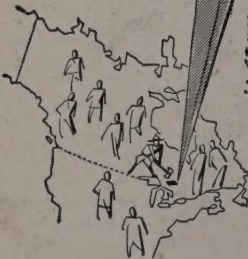
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